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Jc549 U.S. PTO 07/29/98

UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

Attorney Docket No.	DN38307RX
First Named Inventor or Application Identifier	Mahany, et al.
Title	A LOW-POWER WIRELESS BEACONING NETWORK SUPPORTING PROXIMAL FORMATION, SEPARATION AND REFORMATION
Express Mail Label No.	EI075599693US

APPLICATION ELEMENTS

See MPEP Chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents

ADDRESS TO: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Box Patent Application, Washington, DC 20231

jc511 U.S. PTO 09/127276 07/31/98

1. [ ] *Fee Transmittal Form *(e.g., PTO/SB/17)* *(Submit an original, and a duplicate for fee processing)*
2. [✓] Specification [Total Pages 262] *(preferred arrangement set forth below)*
   - Descriptive title of the Invention
   - Cross References to Related Applications
   - Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R&D
   - Reference to Microfiche Appendix
   - Background of the Invention
   - Brief Summary of the Invention
   - Brief Description of the Drawings *(if filed)*
   - Detailed Description
   - Claim(s)
   - Abstract of the Disclosure
3. [✓] Drawing(s) *(35 USC d113)* [Total Sheets 9]
4. Oath or Declaration (including Supplemental Declaration) [Total Pages 6]
   a. [✓] Unexecuted
   b. [ ] Copy from a prior application (37 CFR 1.63(d)) *(for continuation/divisional with Box 17 completed)*

   [Note Box 5 below]

   i. [ ] DELETION OF INVENTOR(S) Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application, see 37 CFR 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).
5. [ ] Incorporation By Reference *(useable if Box 4b is checked)* The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a copy of the oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4b, is considered as being part of the disclosure of the accompanying application and is hereby incorporated by reference therein.
6. [ ] Microfiche Computer Program *(Appendix)*
7. Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission *(if applicable, all necessary)*
   a. [ ] Computer Readable Copy
   b. [ ] Paper Copy (identical to computer copy)
   c. [ ] Statement verifying identical of above copies

ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS

8. [ ] Assignment Papers from parent (cover sheet & Documents(s))
9. [ ] 37 CFR 3.73(b) Statement *(when there is an assignee)* [✓] Power of Attorney
10. [ ] English Translation Document *(if applicable)*
11. [ ] Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 [ ] Copies of IDS Citations
12. [ ] Preliminary Amendment
13. [✓] Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503) *(Should be specifically itemized)*
14. [ ] *Small Entity Statement(s) *(PTO/SB/09-12)* [ ] Statement filed in prior application Status still proper and desired
15. [ ] Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) *(if foreign priority is claimed)*
16. [ ] Other:

**A new statement is required to be entitled to pay small entity fees, except where one has been filed in a prior application and is being relied upon.*

17. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, *check appropriate box and supply the requisite information below and in a preliminary amendment:*

[ ] Continuation [ ] Divisional [ ] Continuation-in-part (CIP) **See the Cross-Reference Section in the enclosed specification**

Prior application information: Examiner: ______________ Group / Art Unit:

18. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

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PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
BEFORE THE UNITED STATES RECEIVING OFFICE
(Attorney Docket No. DN38307RX)

TITLE: **A LOW-POWER WIRELESS BEACONING NETWORK SUPPORTING PROXIMAL FORMATION, SEPARATION AND REFORMATION**

SPECIFICATION

Cross Reference to Related Applications

This application is based on and claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. ____________ (Attorney Docket No. 38307P4) filed on July 17, 1998, and U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/080,700 filed on April 3, 1998. This application is also based on and claims priority to PCT Patent Application PCT/US98/02317 filed February 26, 1998, which claims priority to U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/055,709 filed on August 14, 1997, and U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/036,895 filed February 6, 1997.

Incorporation by Reference

The applications identified above in the section entitled "Cross Reference to Related Applications" are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety. The following applications and Appendices are also hereby incorporated by reference in their

entirety.

1. U.S. Patent 5,748,619, filed 12/26/96, and issued 05/05/98.

2. U.S. Patent 5,673,031, filed 07/05/94, and issued 09/30/97.

3. U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/043,395, filed 04/02/97, attorney docket number 38314P1.

4. U.S. Provisional Application for Russell W. Libonati entitled " Antenna Screw for Small Radio Devices", filed 04/03/98 with Express Mail Label No. EE 047 970 011 US, attorney docket number 38337P1.

5. U.S. Application No. 08/916,601, filed 08/22/97, attorney docket number 38314R.

6. U.S. Application No. 09/053,275, filed 04/01/98, attorney docket number 38314R2.

7. APPENDIX A attached hereto entitled "HARDWARE PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATION", including pages 1-24.

8. APPENDIX B attached hereto entitled "MICROLINK RADIO *ARCHITECTURE AND PROTOCOL*", including pages 1-38.

9. APPENDIX C attached hereto entitled "THEORY OF OPERATION WIRELESS PERSONAL AREA NETWORK", including pages 1-9.

10. APPENDIX D attached hereto entitled "MICROLINK SPECIFICATION", including pages 1-2.

11. APPENDIX E attached hereto including pages 1-35 showing object code for a test release of Microlink. The code implementation of Microlink follows the state machine descriptions in APPENDIX E.

12. APPENDIX F attached hereto including pages 1-10 showing descriptive slides on wireless data communication.

13. APPENDIX G attached hereto entitled "PROPOSAL FOR A PERSONAL AREA NETWORK MEDIUM ACCESS CONTROL AND PHYSICAL LAYER", including slides 1-25.

14. APPENDIX H attached hereto containing engineering schematics of a

Microlink Printed Circuit Board in accordance with the present invention, including Sheets 1-4 {B} for Board Number 144-781-007, Sheets 1-2 of Drawing Number 224-194 for Board Number 144-781-07, and Sheets 1-4 of Drawing Number 144-781-007 for Board Number 114-781-07.

15. APPENDIX I attached hereto providing a parts list for the schematics contained in APPENDIX H.

BACKGROUND

1. Technical Field

The present invention relates generally to wireless communication systems; and more specifically, to low power wireless networks that include a plurality of wireless devices, such wireless devices used in data collection applications, parcel delivery applications, and such other applications that require wireless communication between a plurality of portable devices.

2. Related Art

Wireless networks are well known in the art. Wireless networks are typically implemented in conjunction with an infrastructure network wherein a plurality of base stations (access points) allow wireless devices to communicate with the infrastructure network. The base stations provide wireless communications within respective cells and are typically spaced throughout a premises or area to provide wireless communications throughout the premises or area. Within the premises or area, wireless devices may communicate with devices connected to the infrastructure network. Further, the base stations and the infrastructure network facilitate communications between wireless devices operating within the premises or area.

Within the wireless networks, portable wireless devices communicate with the

base stations. For example, in a data gathering application within a premises, a wireless data terminal communicates with one or more of the base stations when requiring communication with devices connected to the infrastructure network. Further, the wireless data terminal may communicate with other wireless devices connected to the wireless network via one or more base stations. However, such communications require relatively high power transmissions. Thus, because the portable data terminal is battery powered, the high power transmissions may significantly reduce battery life.

Wireless communications are generally managed according to an operating protocol. Most of these operating protocols require ongoing wireless activity. Such ongoing wireless activity, even merely to receive transmissions, further shortens battery life in battery powered portable devices, reducing the duration within which the devices may operate or requiring more frequent recharging or battery substitution.

Additional concerns in wireless communication relate to synchronization of radio timing. Such synchronization becomes especially critical in the management of wireless communications wherein scheduling future coordinated activities proves important to carry out operations or power saving strategies. Wireless devices typically provide their own timing mechanisms; however, it is common for the timing mechanisms to vary in their operations from device to device so that they fail to provide an accurate reference for synchronization.

Thus, there exists a need in the art for improved wireless communications, particularly with portable devices that operate with battery power. Further, there exists a need in the art for wireless communications which provide stable synchronization of

wireless transmissions but also allow portable devices to conserve battery power while operating according to established protocols.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

These and other objects of the present invention are achieved in a low power wireless communication (personal LAN) system constructed according to the present invention. The personal LAN includes a plurality of wireless devices with each wireless device including a radio transceiver. The radio transceiver may take the form of an insertable card that fits within a slot in the wireless device. In operation, the plurality of wireless devices establish a wireless network. In the wireless network, at least two of the plurality of wireless devices share beaconing responsibilities to coordinate operation of the wireless network.

In the personal LAN, the beacons are provided on a periodic basis with at least two of the plurality of wireless devices sharing beaconing responsibilities. The beaconing responsibilities may be shared on a round robin basis or may be shared according to the operating characteristics of the wireless devices with some wireless devices assuming greater beaconing responsibilities than other of the wireless devices.

The plurality of wireless devices may include a primary beaconing wireless device. In such case, other wireless devices of the plurality of wireless devices coordinate their wireless communications to beacons provided by the primary beaconing wireless device. Further, the other wireless devices may coordinate low power operations to beacons provided by the primary beaconing wireless device. In this fashion, the other

wireless devices may enter low power operations for multiple beacon cycles of beacons provided by the primary beaconing wireless device. The other wireless devices may also coordinate lower power operations based upon the contents of beacons received from the primary beaconing wireless device. The other wireless devices may also adjust timing parameters based on actual measurements so that they wake up appropriately from low power operations to receive the beacons from the primary beaconing wireless device.

The primary beaconing wireless device may also coordinate communications among the plurality of wireless devices. Alternately, the other wireless devices may coordinate their own communications but with reference to the beacons of the primary beaconing device. Further, beaconing responsibilities may be coordinated to satisfy wireless device limitations. For example, should one of the wireless devices face an operating condition which prevents it from providing beacons, its beaconing responsibilities may be passed to other of the wireless devices.

At least one of the wireless devices may also communicate with an infrastructure network at a relatively higher power level. In this fashion, at least one wireless device may communicate with another wireless network via the infrastructure network.

In another embodiment of the personal LAN, one of the plurality of wireless devices may separate from the wireless network to become a separated wireless device. In such case, at least one of the wireless devices attempts to reestablish communications with the separated wireless device. Further, the separated wireless device may also attempt to reestablish communication with the wireless network. Such operations are accomplished with predetermined operations that are initiated upon sensing the

separation.

In attempting to rejoin the wireless network, the separated wireless device may camp on a predefined channel, waiting for a beacon signal from at least one of the plurality of wireless devices with the separated wireless device rejoining the wireless network in response to receipt of the beacon signal. In another operation, the separated wireless device may scan a plurality of predetermined control channels for a beacon signal and may rejoin the wireless network in response to receipt of the beacon signal.

Should the separated wireless network device fail to rejoin the wireless network, it may selectively join another wireless network. Alternatively, the separated wireless network device may establish wireless communication with an infrastructure network.

In still another embodiment of the personal LAN, at least two of the wireless devices may separate from the wireless network to form an alternate wireless network separate from the wireless network. In such case, the at least two wireless devices of the alternate network may rejoin the wireless network after the separation. For example, the at least two wireless devices may form the alternate network when they are physically separated from the other wireless devices and rejoin the wireless network when in proximity to wireless devices of the wireless network.

When separated, at least one of the plurality of wireless devices not in the alternate wireless network may transmit beacon signals intended for the at least two wireless devices forming the alternate wireless network. These beacons signals may be transmitted on at least one control channel. In transmitting these beacon signals, the plurality of wireless devices may establish a beaconing pattern to coordinate operation of

the wireless network prior to separation of the at least two wireless devices. After separation, the at least two wireless devices of the alternate wireless network may then continue transmission of the beaconing pattern. Then, the at least two wireless devices may recognize the wireless network based upon identification of the beaconing pattern.

In a further embodiment of the personal LAN, each wireless device includes a radio transceiver capable of transmitting at both a higher power level and at a lower power level. In the embodiment, the plurality of wireless devices establish a wireless network when proximate to one another and operating at the lower power level. Further, after establishment of the wireless network, the plurality of wireless devices communicate within the wireless network at the higher power level.

In the personal LAN, the plurality of wireless devices establish the wireless network when in a first proximity to one another. Further, the plurality of wireless devices communicate within the wireless network when in a second proximity to one another, wherein the first proximity is less than the second proximity. One of the plurality of wireless devices separates from the wireless network when it moves outside of the second proximity.

Further, in the embodiment, at least one of the wireless devices may also communicate with an infrastructure network. Such communications with the infrastructure network occur at a power level greater than the higher power level.

The present invention also includes a method of establishing a wireless network. The method includes selecting at least two wireless devices from a plurality of wireless devices, each capable of participation within the wireless network in a higher power

mode, placing the at least two wireless devices in close proximity to one another, the at least two wireless devices interacting in a lower power mode to establish the wireless network, and returning to the higher power mode for wireless network communications.

Moreover, other aspects of the present invention will become apparent with further reference to the drawings and specification which follow.

Brief Descriptions of the Drawings

A better understanding of the present invention can be obtained when the following detailed description in conjunction with the following drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective diagram showing a wireless personal local area network (LAN) LAN with a plurality of network devices, each of the plurality of network devices being capable of transmitting beacons;

Figure 2 is a perspective diagram showing the devices of the personal wireless LAN in communication with a base station that is part of an infrastructure network, employing relatively higher power wireless communications;

Figure 3 is a perspective diagram showing two personal LANs, one of which is linked to a base station of an infrastructure network in its proximity, while the other personal LAN is not linked to any base station and works independently of the infrastructure network;

Figure 4A is a timing diagram showing two consecutive beacons transmitted by stations on a personal LAN;

Figure 4B is a timing diagram showing a plurality of devices responsible for

transmitting consecutive beacons;

Figure 5 is a timing diagram showing a device sleeping through multiple beacons while still being able to wake up in time for a subsequent beacon;

Figure 6 is a perspective diagram showing roaming devices on a low power personal LAN disassociating and establishing separate personal LANs;

Figure 7 is a timing diagram showing a missing beacon from one of the devices of the lower power network with subsequent attempts by other devices to replace the missing beacon;

Figure 8 illustrates a specific embodiment of a personal LAN according to the present invention operating to collect data and in coordination with an infrastructure network;

Figure 9 illustrates operation of a personal LAN 801 according to the present invention in a route delivery scenario; and

Figure 10 is a schematic block diagram illustrating the radio module and its interface with a host unit.

Detailed Descriptions of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a perspective diagram showing an exemplary embodiment of a wireless personal LAN (local area network) 100 with a plurality of network devices 105, 107, 109 and 111, each of the plurality of network devices 105, 107, 109 and 111 being capable of transmitting beacons. Each of the devices 105, 107, 109 and 111 contain radio modules, such as a radio card 117, operating pursuant to a common communication protocol.

More specifically, a hand held device 105, a data collection device 107, a printer 109, and a personal digital assistant (PDA) 111 participate in distributed beaconing. The beacons that are transmitted by the devices 105, 107, 109, and 111 are primarily used for synchronization and identification purposes. Typically, one network device transmits a sequence of beacons while the other network devices synchronize to selectively receive the beacons. In the period between any two consecutive beacons, the network devices 105, 107, 109 and 111 selectively transmit and receive information from each other.

The wireless personal LAN 100 might support a small number of devices, e.g., (up to 10). A user selects a set of devices to be part of the personal wireless LAN 100 and initiates an automatic configuration process whereby the devices communicate with each other to establish the personal LAN. Alternately, the user establishes the personal wireless LAN 100 by collecting the desired devices and requesting the formation of the personal wireless LAN 100 via one of the devices such as the data collection device 107. The data collection device 107, through wireless interaction with the collected devices, delivers a list of candidate devices to the user for selection. Thereafter, through the data collection device 107, or through other initiating device, the personal wireless LAN 100 is formed.

Alternatively, the personal wireless LAN 100 may be established using search and rescue operations as further described below.

In many environments, the selection of a set of devices is made from a great number of available devices. To prevent unselected devices from complicating or confusing network formation, the devices are all placed in very close proximity before initiating formation. Communication regarding formation takes place at very low power, avoiding unintentional participation by the unselected devices.

Specifically, in one embodiment of the personal LAN initialization activity, one of the devices in the personal LAN 100, such as the data collection device 107, sends an "initiate frame" to establish a personal LAN at a very low power level, perhaps reaching receivers no more that a few feet away. This frame is always broadcast, and it includes a type field indicating the type of network being created, and a network identification to identify the personal LAN being created. Devices receiving this frame will determine whether they want to join the personal LAN being initiated and request to join by sending an "attach request frame." The attach request frame is broadcast using the network identification, and includes the address of the sending device. After receiving attach request frames from the other devices, the data collection device 107 sends an "attach response frame" (indicating acceptability of a device) to the devices that are to be included, the personal LAN 100.

The personal wireless LAN 100 operates in the vicinity of a high density of overlapping networks. For example, in one embodiment 15 to 20 personal wireless LANs can simultaneously independently operate within a 300 foot area. The personal LAN can

also operate in the vicinity of an infrastructure network that is typically used in a warehouse or a factory as part of the work environment.

Although in one embodiment only a single network device, such as a data collection device 107, is responsible for transmitting beacons, in other embodiments, more than one network device selectively participates in distributed beaconing. Likewise, although beaconing intervals are rather fixed (i.e., of a predetermined duration), such intervals may vary depending on the intended functionality expected during each specific interval.

When more than one network device participates in distributed beaconing, they transmit beacons in either a predetermined order or in a dynamically determined order. Again, not all the network devices need to participate in such beaconing. Some of the network devices 105, 107, 109 and 111 may choose not to participate in beaconing depending upon their status, and the power levels of their batteries, etc.

In cooperation, the beacon signal protocol established allows each of the devices 105, 107, 109 and 111 within the wireless personal LAN 100 to enter power-saving sleep modes without compromising wireless personal LAN structure or communications. The protocol also supports beacon hand-off and backup beacon functionality to support separation of a personal wireless LAN 100 into two or more subnetworks as well as the automatic reformation thereof back into a single personal LAN.

Typically, one of the beaconing devices is considered to be the network coordinator and is responsible for rescuing lost devices and allowing other devices to join the network. For example, the printer 109 can be designated as the network coordinator and made responsible for network management, network membership changes and rescue missions.

Although the network coordinator may typically be the beaconing device, any non-beaconing device may take on such responsibilities as network coordinator.

In some embodiments, the network controller hands off the responsibility for rescuing lost devices to one or more of the other devices of the network. In this way, the network controller is able to perform other network management responsibilities while the one or more of the other devices assume the burden of search and rescue operations. This also proves advantageous when the network management responsibilities otherwise conflict with the search and rescue operations, and when the network management burden on the network controller is already significant.

The beacons are typically frames that include information about network time, dwell time and next beacon time. With such information a device may schedule its receiver to wake to receive a subsequent beacon and then enter a low power "sleep" mode until the time arises. In addition, beacons may also include a count of the number of beacons that have been sent or other time stamp indication. This allows a radio to occasionally take snapshots of its own clock and then at some larger number of beacons intervals later, sample the beacon count again and determine the radio's relative accuracy versus the underlying clock employed for beaconing. This allows for periodic adjustments of all network device ("radio") clocks to that of the beaconing device.

The personal wireless LAN 100 employs frequency hopping spread spectrum transmissions. Alternately, direct sequence or hybrid spread spectrum techniques could be employed. Like wise, other transmission technologies might be employed. With frequency hopping, the available frequency band is divided into a number of channels and the

transmission hop from channel to channel occurs in a specified sequence.

A few of the channels are designated as control channels, and are used for coordinating search and rescue operations of lost roaming devices, in addition to the selective transmission of control signals. The hop sequences will visit these channels more frequently. Several channels are also used to prevent a single point of failure based on interference on a single channel. In such environments, the beacons may also include hop information indicating how much time is remaining in the current dwell, the current channel, the hop table in use and the table entry.

The personal wireless LAN 100 is a low power network with a small range that makes it possible for some of the roaming devices to get out of the range of the network. When this happens, the personal wireless LAN 100 initiates search and rescue missions. In one embodiment of the search and rescue mechanism, one of the beaconing devices in the personal wireless LAN 100, the printer 109, for example, or any other device having the role of network coordinator, generates "identity" frames to provide an opportunity to the roaming devices to confirm their connectivity. Devices that receive the identity frames communicate with the network coordinator to confirm their continued participation in the personal LAN 100. For devices that do not respond to the identity frames and are determined to be "lost," a search and rescue mission is initiated for a specified number of beacons. After this period, the network coordinator will wait for an indication of no activity involving it, and then tune to each of a plurality of control channels in succession and transmit beacon frames. Lost devices will tune to at least one of the control channels, and when they receive a beacon, they will resync to the information in the beacon and thus be

recovered. Such search and rescue operations may also be employed to establish the wireless personal LAN 100 when proximal formation operations (as described above) are not desired.

The beacons are sent at fixed intervals of time. Alternately they may be sent at variable intervals. When the beacons are sent at variable intervals, they can be sent at predetermined intervals of time or at intervals specified dynamically in preceding beacons. A device that has not seen beacons in a given cycle will scan the designated control channels, waiting for beacons. Once it sees a beacon, it resynchronizes (resync's).

Devices join the personal wireless LAN 100 by sending requests to the network coordinator to join that network. The network coordinator can accept or reject the device that wants to join the network. A network device that finds itself isolated due to roaming can choose to join another network in its proximity.

In one exemplary embodiment, a single network device, such as the hand held device 105, transmits beacons at fixed beaconing intervals. The other devices 107, 109 and 111 using their synchronized radios, receive the beacons from the hand held device 105. In particular, the data collection device 107, the printer 109 and the PDA 111 use the occurrence of the beacon and the information contained therein to synchronize their clocks and to coordinate their communication with other devices. The hand held device 105 transmits a beacon and each personal LAN device stays awake for a period called the "awake time window" to receive communication from other of the personal LAN devices 107, 109 and 111. Communication is typically scheduled during the awake time window for the time period available thereafter. An exception might be small data packets of

duration not justifying scheduling overhead. If no communication involving a network device is anticipated, after the awake time window lapses, the device may choose to sleep for the rest of the current beacon cycle.

The hand held device 105, as the network coordinator, periodically requests that all the other devices in the personal LAN 100 confirm their presence. It may also periodically offer other devices in the proximity of the personal LAN 100 an opportunity to join the personal LAN 100.

If the traffic on the personal LAN 100 is low, the devices on the personal LAN 100 sleep most of the time. They need to be awake to receive beacons to synchronize their clocks and during the awake time window any need to receive or to request an opportunity to send. The devices 107, 109 and 111 can choose to sleep for multiple beacon cycles and wake up for the "nth" beacon. The network coordinator 105 is typically made aware of such multiple cycle sleep modes by the devices 107, 109 and 111. All communications with a sleeping device is coordinated by the network coordinator and scheduled for the beacon cycle for which the individual device is expected to be awake.

If the battery of a device, such as the PDA 111, is replaced, the PDA 111 re-acquires the network. The personal LAN itself does not determine that the device is missing for the duration of the PDA's 111 resync time. This period can be quite long. To facilitate the recovery of such devices, the hop sequences of the frequency hopping spread spectrum protocol incorporates the control channels in the sequence more frequently than other channels. Thus a device that is lost can wait on a control channel for beacons. If the lost device is the network coordinator (the station that normally transmits beacons), then after a

short number of missing beacons, another device, the data collection device 107 for example, will send backup beacons. Thus, even the lost network coordinator will be able to recover the network.

In another embodiment, the hand held device 105 acting as a network coordinator sends beacons and also forwards messages received from one device addressed to another. More specifically, if any of the devices 107, 109 and 111 need to communicate information to any other device in the wireless personal LAN 100, the originating device sends the information, along with the address of the designated recipient, to the network coordinator 105. The network coordinator 105 subsequently transfers the received information to the recipient device. Such information can be sent by the sending device to the network coordinator 105 during a designated slot in a beacon cycle or during a contention period following the beacon, when the hand held device 105 is awake to receive communication from the other devices. In this embodiment, the network coordinator 105 stores messages from the other devices and forwards them to the recipient devices subsequently. Devices that do not have to communicate can sleep immediately after a beacon. Devices that have to communicate with the network coordinator do so during the awake time window after a beacon when the network coordinator 105 listens to traffic on the personal LAN 100.

In another exemplary embodiment, the network devices 105, 107, 109 and 111 transmit their beacons employing a round-robin ordering strategy. In such a distributed beaconing environment, the hand-held device 105 first transmits its beacon, followed later by beacons from the data collection device 107, the printer 109, and the PDA 111. When one of the devices, such as the data collection device 107, decides to halt beacon

transmissions, the other network devices 105, 109, and 111 continue transmitting their beacons in round-robin order. Alternately, other round robin strategies for beaconing involving multiple inclusions of specific devices within the round robin order may be employed. In this embodiment, all the devices on the personal LAN 100 stay awake for a "awake time window" that follows a beacon, during which they communicate with the beaconing device or with each other.

In a different round robin embodiment, one of the devices, such as the hand held device 105, acts as the network coordinator and broadcasts beacons that are used as the master beacon or a primary beacon. The beacons transmitted by the other devices 107, 109 and 111 are considered to be secondary beacons. The primary beacon is used for clock synchronization by all the devices on the personal LAN 100. The secondary beacons are used to identify the presence of the associated device. The loss of a secondary beacon could indicate the loss of its associated device and trigger a rescue attempt by the network coordinator 105.

Devices that participate in beacon transmissions may suspend their own beacon transmissions for several reasons. If the battery power of the data collection device 107 participating in distributed beaconing goes below a threshold level, the data collection device 107 may selectively decide to temporarily suspend transmission of its beacons. When this occurs, the other devices 105, 109 and 111 recognize the suspension of beacon transmissions by the data collection device 107. In response, the other three network devices 105, 109 and 111 continue beaconing in round-robin order. Alternately, one of the other network devices 105, 109 or 111 transmits beacons in the place of the data collection

device 107.

Each of the network devices 105, 107, 109 and 111 includes a clock. For example the hand held device 105 includes a clock 113 that it uses for several purposes including scheduling communications and for sleeping multiple beacons. The devices 105, 107, 109 and 111 also include a radio card, such as the radio card 117, for communicating with each other. In most devices, a radio card operates in coordination with a microprocessor or an onboard computer (not shown). In some devices, such as "dumb" devices (such as a printer or the like), the radio operates independently of the microprocessor or host computer, and provides a wireless communication link for the dumb device. A dumb device is that which is typically designed for, or currently programmed for, wired link communications and that is generally unaware of a radio installation.

When the personal LAN separates into two different LANs, the beacon order of both LANs may be unaltered. If the clocks in each device are not synchronized with each other, it will be difficult for the devices to receive beacons. The beacons are therefore used to synchronize the clocks. Specifically, one of the beaconing devices, called the network coordinator, is considered to be the primary beaconer and its beacons are used by the other devices to calculate the difference between their clocks and the clock of the network coordinator. By determining this clock difference, each device is able to wake up just before the next beacon. The differences in the clocks can be more accurately calculated if they are measured over a large number of beacons. Therefore, each device on the personal LAN takes a snapshot of its clock periodically, and after some large number of beacons, determines its clock's relative accuracy versus the network clock

transmitted by the network coordinator. This enables each device to determine the difference between its clock and the network clock more accurately.

Knowing the corrections to be made to its own clock for synchronization with the network clock enables the network devices on the personal LAN to sleep through multiple beacon cycles and still be able to wakeup in time for a subsequent beacon. Again, each device can save power by minimizing the wakeup window required to receive a beacon. This is achieved by initially selecting a wakeup window wide enough to receive the first few beacons, and gradually tightening the wakeup window so that the wakeup window starts almost exactly in synchronization with a beacon.

Figure 2 is a perspective diagram showing the devices of the personal wireless LAN 203 in communication with a base station 227, that is part of an infrastructure network 200, employing a relatively higher power wireless communications 229. The hand held device 205, the data collection device 207, the printer 209 and the PDA 211 communicate with the base station 227 employing wireless links 229. Through the base station 227, the devices 205, 207, 209, and 211 communicate with a host computer 223 and with other personal LANs (not shown in the diagram). The base station 227 employ communication links 221 to communicate with the host computer 223 and another base station 225. The communication link 221 can be a wired communication link or a high powered wireless communication link. The communication link 229 between the personal LAN 203 and the base station 227 may be high powered or low powered, depending on the distance between the base station 227 and the personal LAN 203, the data rates necessary, and the protocols to be employed.

In establishing and maintaining communication with the infrastructure network 200, the personal LAN 203 may designate one or more of the devices 205, 207, 209 and 211 within the personal LAN 203 as an interface to the infrastructure network 200 depending upon data transmission requirements, power consumption and communication protocol constraints. In this fashion, communication between devices within the personal LAN 203 may be had without routing communications through the infrastructure network. Such operations proves advantageous in reducing network traffic on the infrastructure network 200 and allowing the devices within the personal LAN 203 to operate at a low transmitted power when communicating within the personal LAN 203. Further, such operation allows the devices 205, 207, 209, and 211 within the personal LAN 203 to communicate when outside the range of the infrastructure network 200.

Alternately, one or more devices that are part of the wireless personal LAN 203 acts as an access point to the infrastructure network 200. For example, the base station 227, while participating in the infrastructure network 200, may also participate in the personal LAN 203. It can communicate with another base station 225 and the host computer 223. It can also communicate with the hand held device 205, the data collection device 207, the printer 209 and the PDA 211 over the low powered personal LAN 203. Thus, while being part of the low powered wireless personal LAN 203, the base station 227 also participates in the high powered infrastructure network 200. The base stations 227 and 225 each may establish a respective personal LAN or communication cell. The base station 227 plays the role of a wireless access point. It may participate with a multi-hop wireless network that includes the other base station 225.

To initiate the personal LAN 203, the base station 227 or one of the devices assembled together for the personal LAN, such as the hand held device 205, transmits an initiate command. The initiate command would include the network id to use for the network, the data rate, the type of network, the power level to be used, the information being sent to potential joiners, and the length of the information being sent. In an exemplary initiate command, the type of the network could be specified as a personal LAN or as infrastructure network, the data rate could be specified as 250 Kbps or 1000 kbps, and the power level could be specified as one of 3 for full power, 2 for –20db, 1 for -40db, or 0 for -60db. To establish a personal LAN, the data rate would be specified as 1000 kbps, the type of the network would be a personal LAN, and the power level could be set to the lowest power level. In the case of distributed beaconing personal LANs, the initiate command includes solicitation of information on a device's ability to beacon.

The device sending the initiate command, the base station 227 or the hand held device 205, then waits for the attach requests from the other devices in its proximity. The devices that receive the initiate command may choose to reply using an attach request. The attach request would include an address of the requesting device, the type of the remote device that identifies one of several possible radio modules, the information that the remote devices needs to pass to the initiating device, and the length of that information. In the distributed beaconing situation, an attach request also includes information on the device's ability to participate in distributed beaconing. The initiating device, such as the hand held device 205, then sends a join response to indicate acceptability of a remote device in the personal LAN that is being initiated. The join response includes the address of the remote

device and a status field indicating acceptance or rejection. In the distributed beaconing situation, the join response also includes information on the device's role in distributed beaconing.

Subsequently, once the base station 227 or the hand held device 205 has determined that all required devices have joined the personal LAN being initiated, a start network command is sent. The start network command includes the dwell time of network in network ticks, where one tick is approximately 30.5 microseconds for an exemplary embodiment. It also includes a device resync time, which is the number of beacon intervals between attempts to recover missing devices from the network, the beacon interval in terms of frequency hops, the number of devices likely to transmit in any dwell interval, and a mode indicating the type of network – personal LAN or infrastructure. The start network command is also used to restore old networks.

The devices receiving the start network command from the base station 227 or the hand held device 205 send a start network response that includes information on the success or failure in starting the new network. For old networks being reinitiated, the start network response indicates the success or failure in reinitiating an old personal LAN or infrastructure network.

In operation, after initialization of the personal LAN's 203 operation, each of the devices 205, 207, 209, and 211 communicates with each other within the personal LAN 203 via low power communication. When communication is not required by a particular device, the radio modules enter a low power or "sleep mode" to conserve battery power. During such sleep modes, other circuitry within the device may also be powered down.

Figure 3 is a perspective diagram showing two personal LANs 303 and 333, one of which 303 is linked to a base station 313 of an infrastructure network 300 in its proximity, while the other personal LAN 333 is not linked to any base station and works independently of the infrastructure network 300. The personal LAN 333 includes a hand held device 325, a data collection device 327, a printer 329, and a PDA 331. These devices communicate with each other over the low power personal LAN 333 after they have been initially configured. The devices 305, 307, 309, and 311 not only communicate with each other over the low power personal LAN 303, but are also able to communicate with other devices, such as a host computer 302, a data collection device 317, and a hand held device 319, via a base station 313 and over the wireless communication link 335 and the infrastructure network 300. The wireless link 335 may be a low power wireless link or a high power wireless link, depending upon the individual devices, the data rate, the traffic, and the protocols.

The infrastructure network 300 may depend on a base station, such as the base stations 313, for distributing messages to and from a host computer to the personal LANs. It may also depend on a base station to distribute messages within the infrastructure network from one base station in the network to another. No physical addresses are assumed in either case and a flexible host interface is provided in each network device, such as in devices 305, 307, 311, 309, to allow connection to a variety of base stations.

The base station 313, being part of the infrastructure network 300, provides data transfer between the wired physical medium and wireless devices, and may also provide a wireless link between wired Ethernet segments. Specifically, the base station 313 acts as a

wired bridge access point that attaches to the infrastructure network through a communication link, such as an Ethernet link, and has bridging enabled. It converts wireless personal LAN frames from the personal LAN 303 to Ethernet frames, and Ethernet frames to wireless personal LAN frames. It also forwards wireless personal LAN frames to wireless personal LAN devices. Although, the base station 313 is shown wired to the infrastructure network 300, it may employ a high power wireless means to communicate with the infrastructure network 300. The base station 313 may participate with the personal LAN 303 as an infrastructure device, or may be part of the personal LAN 303 itself.

The data collection device 317, and the hand held device 319 are not part of any personal LAN. They communicate with a base station 321 that is part of the infrastructure network 300. The communication between the base station 321 and the devices 319 and 317 may employ low power wireless communications or high power communications depending upon the individual devices, the data rate, the traffic, and the protocols.

Figure 4A is a timing diagram 400 showing a window of two consecutive beacons 413 and 415 of a plurality of beacon transmissions originating from at least one device on a personal LAN. The time line 405 shows two beacons 413 and 415, each transmitted for a duration 409, the beacons occurring with a beacon cycle 407. The beaconing station may be a network coordinator or another device participating in distributed beaconing. To send a beacon for the beacon duration 409, the sending device must participate in the beaconing protocol and be assigned beaconing responsibility. In the distributed beaconing environment, the beacons 413 and beacon 415 are likely to be transmitted by different

beaconing devices. If only one device, e.g., the network coordinator, is responsible for beaconing, the beacons 413 and 415 originate from the network coordinator.

During the beaconing duration, beaconing information may be transmitted by a beaconing station on the personal LAN, and received by all the other devices on the personal LAN.

At a minimum, a beacon gets to coordinate communication activity. It used to synchronize operation and may contain information such as pending message lists, scheduling information or other network related indicia. Devices that are in a multiple cycle sleep mode may sleep through multiple intervening beacons. The beacon transmission cycle 407 is the duration between two consecutive beacons. The devices listening for the beacon stay awake for the beacon in a window called the wakeup window 411. Following the beaconing duration 409, an awake time window may be optionally invoked for some beaconing protocols during which the network coordinator or the beaconing device listens to network traffic and communicates with the other devices.

The beacon transmission cycle 407 may or may not be predetermined. It may also vary with the data rate, the traffic and the protocol. If it is predetermined, the devices in the personal LAN know when the next beacon is likely to occur. If it is not predetermined, then a given beacon identifies the time of occurrence of the next beacon. The beacon can be a frame that includes a network time stamp which is a timestamp of the beacon in network ticks of 30.5 microseconds, a next beacon time in terms of hops, a next beacon type, a beacon interval in units of hop dwells and a beacon count modulo 65536. The network time stamp is used to synchronize receiver's clocks. The beacon frame also includes a request

for poll window time in network ticks to allow devices to indicate their need to communicate with the beaconing device or network coordinator, a device resync time that indicates the number of beacons that can be missed before entering resync mode, and a next hop time. The next hop time indicates the time left in the current dwell from start of the beacon frame.

Additionally, the beacon frame includes the dwell time in network ticks, the hop sequence being used the frequency hop based communications protocol, the current hop index, and a channel number indicating the actual channel that the beacon is transmitted on. The actual channel number is helpful to the receiving device because of the possibility of hearing adjacent channels.

In an exemplary beacon frame, the type of beacon can be 0 for normal beacon from network initiator, 1 for reset beacon from a network coordinator indicating need to resynchronize, 2 for backup beacon that is generated by a station other then the network coordinator. The type 2 also indicates that the beacons from the network coordinator have recently occurred and will occur later in the beacon sequence. For distributed beaconing, the next beacon type information may be accompanied by information on the next beaconing device indicating the device that would beacon next. This would facilitate dynamic reconfiguration of the personal LAN while providing for the dynamic determination of the next beaconing device depending on the data rate, the protocols, the power levels and the status of the devices.

Figure 4B is a timing diagram 405 showing a plurality of devices responsible for transmitting consecutive beacons 421, 423, and 425 that are part of a continous beacon

sequence. Beacons 421, 423 and 425 are transmitted by the hand held device 105, the data collection device 107 and the printer 109, respectively, in a round robin beaconing protocol. In this exemplary embodiment of the round robin beaconing protocol, the PDA 111 does not participate in beaconing. One of the beaconing devices, for example the hand held device 105, may be considered to be the network coordinator. The beacon 421 transmitted by the network coordinator may be considered to be the primary or the master beacon, and may be used by the other devices to synchronize their clocks. The other two beacons 423 and 425, transmitted by the data collection device 107 and the printer 109, respectively, are then considered to be secondary beacons, and are employed primarily to confirm the continued presence of those devices in the personal LAN 100.

Figure 5 is a timing diagram 505 showing a device sleeping through multiple beacons while still being able to wake up in time for a subsequent beacon. In this exemplary embodiment of the present invention, beacons 513, 515 and 517 are sent the hand held device 105, the data collection device 107, and the printer 109, respectively. The PDA 111 does not send beacons, and sleeps for multiple beacon cycles. Specifically, the PDA 111 wakes up for a wakeup window 511 to receive the beacon 513 from the hand held device 105, sleeps through the beacon 515 transmitted by the data collection device 107, and wakes up in time to receive the beacon 517 transmitted by the printer 109. It therefore sleeps for a multiple cycle sleep time 519, with each beacon transmission cycle being 507.

In another embodiment, the PDA 111 does not send beacons, and sleeps for multiple beacon cycles only to wake up to receive the beacon 513 sent by the hand held device 105. In such an embodiment, the hand held device 105 would be considered as the

network coordinator, and the other non-beaconing devices would coordinate their sleep and wakeup schedules with the network coordinator.

Figure 6 is a perspective diagram showing roaming devices on a low power personal LAN 600 disassociating and establishing separate personal LANs 613 and 615. The personal LAN 600 includes a hand held device 605, a data collection device 607, a printer 609, and a PDA 611. In an exemplary embodiment, the devices 605, 607, 609, and 611 communicate with each other employing a distributed round robin beaconing protocol. The hand-held device 605 is the network coordinator and transmits primary beacons periodically in round robin order with the other devices, while the other devices in the personal LAN 600 transmit secondary beacons.

The devices in the personal LAN 600 are typically worn using appropriate attachments by a worker working in a warehouse or by a delivery person working in and out of a truck. Most of the devices in such work environments are portable, such as the devices 605, 607, 609 and 611, and some of these devices are not carried on the person of the worker when they are not needed. The personal LAN 600 is therefore dynamically configurable, and can identify the presence or absence of the devices in the personal LAN. The operation of the personal LAN 600 is continued and not disrupted despite the lack of participation or absence of some of the devices 605, 607, 609 and 611.

The network coordinator 605 assesses all devices in the network by monitoring the request for poll activity from the other devices and its own traffic to other stations. It can therefore determine which devices on the personal LAN 600 have recently been connected. By monitoring the secondary beaconing activity it can also ascertain which devices are still

connected. For those stations without recent demonstration of connectivity, the network coordinator 605 generates identify frames. The lack of an appropriate response to the identify frames by devices that show no sign of activity will cause the network coordinator 605 to initiate a recovery mode or search and rescue operation.

For example, during the operation of the personal LAN 600, when the devices 609 and 611 are separated from the other two devices, the network coordinator 605 and the data collection 607 fail to receive the beacons from the printer 609 and the PDA 611. The network coordinator 605 then initiates a recovery mode or search and rescue operation for a number of beacons that was initially specified by the lost devices. After the requested number of beacons has passed, the network coordinator 605 will wait for an indication of no activity involving the lost devices 609 and 611, and then tune to each of the control channels in succession and transmit beacon frames.

The lost devices, the printer 609 and the PDA 611, are expected to wait on one of the control channels. When they receive the beacon, they proceed to resync to the information in the beacon and thus are recovered. If the printer 609 and the PDA 611 are separated and are out of the range of the personal LAN 600, they will not receive beacons from the network coordinator 605 and the data collection device 607. They progress very slowly through the control channels, waiting for beacons. However, the printer 609 and the PDA 611 continue to transmit their beacons, and continue to receive each others beacons. When they fail to see any beacons from the network coordinator 605 for a predetermined number of beacon transmission cycles, the printer 609 and the PDA 611 communicate with each other to identify a replacement for the network coordinator. For example, the printer

609 and the PDA 611 may elect the printer 609 to become the network coordinator and establish the personal LAN 613 for their continued operation.

In the meanwhile, the hand held device 605 abandons an unsuccessful search and rescue attempt for the devices that a number of beacon cycles. The hand held device then reconfigures the personal LAN 600 into the personal LAN 615 with itself as the network coordinator. When the devices 609 and 611 constituting the personal LAN 613 later come closer in proximity to the personal LAN 615, they may selectively rejoin the personal LAN 615 at the discretion of the network coordinator 605.

Devices that are separated or "lost" from the personal LAN 600 may rejoin the personal LAN 600 when they return to the proximity of the personal LAN 600. This is accomplished when these "lost" devices send a join request that includes the type of network the device wants to join, the number of beacons after missing which the device generates network beacons, the number networks and the network addresses of networks that the device is willing to join. The lost devices then await a join network response from the network coordinator of the personal LAN 600. The lost devices then send network management command to get addresses and types of other stations in the network. They then await the response and save information for use in other data messages subsequently.

Figure 7 is a timing diagram showing a missing beacon from one of the devices of the lower power network 100 with subsequent attempts by other devices to replace the missing beacon. Specifically, when the hand held device 105, the data collection device 107, and the printer 109 participate in distributed round-robin beaconing, each device transmits a beacon in succession and all the devices in the personal LAN can determine the

device associated with a missing beacon.

The time line 733 corresponds to the activity of the hand held device 105 while the time line 735 corresponds to the activity of the printer 109. The hand held device 105 and the printer 109 wake up periodically for a wakeup window 709 to receive beacons. They also send beacons when it is their turn to transmit beacons.

The hand held device 105, the data collection device 107, and the printer 109 are expected to transmit the beacons 711, 713 and 715 respectively, in that order. However, when the data collection device 107 fails to transmit the beacon 713, the other devices 105, 109, and 111 listening to the beacons identify the source of the missing beacon as the data collection device 107. If the data collection device 107 is the network coordinator, both the beaconing devices 105 and 109 try to replace the missing beacon 719 with their own beacons 723 and 725, respectively. The contention for replacing the missing beacon 719 from the network coordinator 107 is recognized by all the devices on the personal LAN 100, and the contending devices decide to resort to a random back-off period across multiple beacon cycles to resolve the contention. The device that recovers first from the back off period and transmits its beacon as a replacement to the missing beacon is subsequently allowed to replace beacons from the data collection device 107.

If the data collection device 107 that stops sending beacons is not a network coordinator, and the hand held device 105 is the network coordinator, then the network coordinator 105 decides to replace the missing beacon from the data collection device 107 by its own beacon. The printer 109 refrains from transmitting its beacon in contention with the network coordinator 105. If the data collection device 107 decides later on to participate

in distributed beaconing, it coordinates its inclusion with the network coordinator 105.

Figure 8 illustrates a specific embodiment of a personal LAN 801 according to the present invention operating to collect data and in coordination with an infrastructure network. The personal LAN 801 includes a plurality of devices each having a radio module for enabling communication between itself, other devices within the personal LAN 801 and the infrastructure network. Such a personal LAN 801 may be used by a person 810 in gathering data such as in a factory environment and may include, for example, a printer 814, a data terminal 816 and a code reader 818, such devices perhaps attachable to the person via a harness 812. In operation, after initialization of the personal LAN's operation, each of the devices within the personal LAN 801 communicates with each other device within the personal LAN 801 via low power communication.

When communication is not required by a particular device, the radio modules enter a low power or "sleep mode" to conserve battery power. During such sleep modes, other circuitry within the device may also be powered down.

The personal LAN 801 may also establish communication with the infrastructure network when required. The infrastructure network may include a wired network having a wired backbone 826 connecting computer devices 828 to a wireless access point 824. The wireless access point 824 may participate with a multi-hop wireless network 822 having a plurality of wireless access devices, each establishing a respective communication cell. The multi-hop wireless network 822 may include, for example, printers 830 and other devices communicating wirelessly.

In establishing and maintaining communication with the infrastructure network, the personal LAN 801 may designate one or more of the devices within the personal LAN 801 as an interface to the infrastructure network depending upon data transmission requirements, power consumption and communication protocol constraints. In this fashion, communication between devices within the personal LAN 801 may be had without routing communications through the infrastructure network. Such operation proves advantageous in reducing network traffic on the infrastructure network and allowing the devices within the personal LAN 801 to operate at a low transmitted power when communicating within the personal LAN 801. Further, such operation allows the devices within the personal LAN 801 to communicate when outside the range of the infrastructure network.

Figure 9 illustrates operation of a personal LAN 901 according to the present invention in a route delivery scenario. In such operation, the user 910 delivers packages 920 to remote locations after collecting the packages 920 at a central warehouse 932. Through interaction with the infrastructure network, the user 910 collects the packages 920 and places them into a designated delivery van 934, reading in bar-codes for each of the packages 920. Should the user 910 collect an incorrect package, one or more devices of the personal LAN 901 would notify the user 910 of his error. Upon completion of collection, the user 910 would then begin distribution of the packages 920.

The user 910 establishes the personal LAN 901 by collecting desired devices and requesting formation of the personal LAN 901 via one of the devices such at the terminal 916. The terminal 916 through wireless interaction with the collected devices delivers a

list of candidate devices to the user 910 for selection. Thereafter, through the terminal 916, or other initiating device, the personal LAN 901 is formed.

At each distribution site, the personal LAN 901 may then establish communication with the infrastructure network, if necessary, via a relatively higher power wireless access point 936 contained within the delivery van 934. Such information would then be transmitted back to the warehouse 932 for distribution and verification. The access point 936 in the van 934 may participate with the personal LAN 901 as an infrastructure device or may be part of the personal LAN 901 itself.

Referring to Figure 10, in a specific embodiment of the present invention, each of the devices within personal LAN may be referred to as a host unit 1030 that contains a central processing unit 1032 ("CPU"), a radio module 1034 and various other circuitry required by the particular device, e.g. printing components, scanning components, memory, etc. The CPU 1032 operates in conjunction with the radio module 1034 to allow the host unit 1030 to establish and/or join the personal LAN 901 as well as to participate within the personal LAN 901. In reducing power consumption of the host unit 1030 to prolong battery life, the CPU 1032 may place the radio module 1034 as well as other components of the host unit 1030, including itself, to sleep for various periods of time.

An Infrastructure Network (such as those managing a majority of wireless communication flow a premises) may depend on an access point for distributing messages to and from a host network as well as within the Infrastructure Network (i.e. from one station in the network to another). No physical address is assumed in either

case and a flexible host interface is provided to allow connection to a variety of stations. The personal LAN provides a simple modem and an intelligent host interface option, e.g., providing an RS-232 or a serial 3V CMOS physical host interface option, and provides multi-point capability with a throughput of 19200 bps in any environment. The personal LAN also allows a user to select a set of devices and automatically configures itself depending upon the selection.

Each device (or host) that may participate in personal LANs will contain a radio module. The radio and host protocol are implemented by a microprocessor in the radio module. The microprocessor will handle framing for both interfaces (simultaneously) and buffering for several messages. The implementation of the host interface (in smart mode) will provide simple support for the host computer's implementation of its radio driver.

Most devices such as portable computing devices are configured to support both NDIS device drivers and Windows 95_{TM} virtual com ports. This allows printers to have a "com" port of their own, and data may be sent to the radio for communication to other radio devices via a stream of bytes. An NDIS interface would allow standard higher level protocols to utilize the radio if this was desirable. Other devices will need to implement proprietary device drivers communicating to the radio using the 3V CMOS serial interface which may be connected to an RS-232 interface adapter. In the implementation a simple "C" language API may be used as a device driver.

In particular, the physical interface to the host device is one of the following: a 3V CMOS serial interface and with an adapter, an RS-232 interface. The type of control

information sent over the interface, framing characteristics and data rates are programmable. Table 1 describes the 3V CMOS serial interface signals.

Table 1 - Serial 3V CMOS Host Signals

Signal	Direction	Usage
TX	From Host	Serial data from host.
RX	From Radio	Serial data from radio.
RTS	From Host	Request to send. This will power up the radio host interface and interrupt the radio to indicate that the host has a message.
CTS	From Radio	Clear to send. The radio is powered up and the radio is ready to accept data on TX and send data on RX
RI	From Radio	Interrupt to host to indicate that the radio has a message for host. When the radio asserts CTS, RI will be unasserted.
RESET	From Host	This signal hard resets the radio. It will have a pull up resistor so that it may remain unconnected.
DSR	From Radio	The radio asserts this line when it has finished its reset process. It may be connected to RTS when RTS is not managed by the host. This allows the host interface to remain active.

For RS-232, a secondary PC board connected to the 3V CMOS interface will provide RS-232 signal levels for all the serial interface lines (except Reset). Upon reset, the data rate will be 19200. A smart interface command can change the rate to one of 19200-115200. The asynchronous framing will be 8 bit, no parity and 1 stop bit. The least significant bit of each byte of data is sent first, after the start bit.

Two types of host control interfaces are provided. A dumb interface is used by devices that are pre-programmed and cannot directly control the radio device. In this case, a very simple hardware controlled modem device is emulated. A Lock command is included in the radio protocol so that one station using a smart host interface can dedicate for its use another station (such as a printer with a dumb interface), and thus prevent

interleaved data or other such problems. This is a higher layer problem, but is included in the radio protocol to support devices using the dumb interface.

A smart interface is used when the host device is able to actively manage the radio. Upon reset, the radio assumes a dumb interface. The dumb interface passes just data. Control and selection of dumb devices, if required, is handled by the other end of the radio data link. RTS must be asserted by the "dumb" host. In those cases where the connected host device does not use RTS/CTS signaling, this may be accomplished by connecting the DSR signal from the radio to RTS. While RTS is asserted, the radio cannot power down its end of the host interface and thus will use more power. In cases where the host device can assert RTS and await CTS, the radio will power manage the host interface. While RTS is asserted, data can be sent to the radio. When either RTS is unasserted or a gap in character arrival occurs, the radio will send the data to one of the following destinations, in order of highest to lowest priority:

1. The destination device which has currently selected the radio connected to this host device.

2. The last device that communicated with a unicast message to this device.

3. The broadcast address.

The smart interface can control operation of the radio such as establishing networks, removing networks, collecting statistics, multi-point transmission, and the management of destination devices with dumb interfaces, etc. The Host establishes this interface by first asserting RTS (this is necessary to allow the radio unit to power up the

host interface). It then await CTS from the radio. Next it unasserts RTS and immediately sends the escape sequence DLE (hex 10) followed by ENQ (hex 05). The radio will use this sequence to enter the smart interface mode. The host may then begin a sequence to communicate with the radio.

Once the smart mode has been entered, all further communication is encapsulated in frames as follows.

Table 2 - Smart Mode Communication Frames

Field	Size	Usage
Length	16 bits	The number of bytes in the message, including Ctl, Sequence and Check
Ctl	8 bits	The command to the radio
Sequence	8 bits	Sequence number of message
Info	0..Length*8 bits	The information used by the command
Check	8 bits	Checksum of Length through Info fields, inclusive

When the radio has a message to send to the host, it will assert RI. Whenever any message exchange is to occur, the host will assert RTS and await assertion of CTS by the radio. When the radio asserts CTS, it will unassert RI. At this time bi-directional exchanges are possible until the host unasserts RTS. If this occurs in the middle of a message/frame (either from or to the radio), the message/frame is considered aborted and must be resent. The receiver of a message/frame (other than the acknowledge frame) must acknowledge the message/frame.

The Ctl field is composed of two parts. The low 4 bits are the command and the high 4 bits are used as follows.

Table 3 - CTL Field

Bit	Name	Usage
7	Retry	This command is a re-transmission of a previous command.
6	reserved	
5	More Data	The sending device has more data to send to receiver
4	reserved	

Table 4 below defines the commands from the host device to the radio.

Table 4 - Commands from the Host Device to the Radio

Command	Value(hex)	Usage
Data	0	Data to send on the radio
Initiate	1	Initiate network
Status	2	Status request to radio
Ack	3	Positive acknowledgment of frame from radio
Join Response	4	Allow/disallow device to join network
Start Network	5	Start network with all accepted devices
Join Network	6	Join one of specified networks
Device Management	7	Manage remote destination for use by this host
Diagnostics	8	Perform various radio diagnostic and service functions
Set Parms	D	Set host interface parms
Version Request	E	Request the radio version information
Network Management	F	Network Management request or response

Table 5 defines the commands and status messages from the radio to the host.

Table 5 - Commands from the Radio to the Host Device

Command/Response	Value(hex)	Usage
Data	0	Data received from the radio
Initiate Response	1	Response to Initiate network command
Status Response	2	Status response to host
Ack	3	Positive acknowledgment of frame from host
Join Request	4	Device request to join network
Start Network Response	5	Network has been started
Join Network Response	6	One of requested networks has been joined
Device Management Response	7	Result of attempt to manage remote destination
Diagnostic Response	8	Result of diagnostic request
Data Transmit Status	D	The status of last data request from host
Version Response	E	The version information of the radio.
Network Management	F	Network Management request or response

Each frame transmitted across the interface has a sequence number. A re-transmission of a frame will have the Retry bit set in the Ctl field and the same sequence number as the previous attempt. Ack frames will use the sequence number of the received frame that is being acknowledged. The sequence number is incremented for each unique frame (other than Ack frames) sent across the interface.

The Chk Field is a modulo 8 sum of all bytes in each command or response message including the Length field through the Info field. The receiver of the message will also calculate the checksum and if the calculated field equals the received field, immediately send an Ack frame response.

Both the radio and host will use the following command to pass data messages across the interface. The maximum number of data bytes is indicated in the version and

status responses from the radio. The format of the command is as follows.

Table 6 - Host Command to Pass Data Messages Across the Interface

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Address	2	The destination of the message. All ones indicates broadcast
Awake Window	2	The time in 0.1 seconds that the host radio should remain awake after sending the data packet.
Data	Length bytes	The data to send. This must not exceed the maximum number indicated by the radio

The Initiate Command is used by the host to Initiate a new Microlink network. Upon receipt of this command, the radio will send Initiate commands on the radio control channels and pass all attach requests (that do not have duplicate source addresses) to the host. The format of the command is as follows:

Table 7 - The Initiate Command

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Network Id	2	The network id to use for the network. NOTE that a Network Id with all bits set to one is a broadcast Network Id that should not be used in this command.
Dwell Time	2	Dwell time of network in network ticks(one tick is approximately 30.5 microseconds
Device Resync Time	2	Number of beacon intervals between attempts to recover missing devices from network.
AgeFactor	2	Time in 0.1seconds to age out inactive Node table entries.
Beacon Interval	1	Time between beacons in hops. For example, a value of 1 is equal to Dwell Time
Transmit Devices	1	Number of devices likely to transmit in any dwell interval. The radio will use this to calculate the RFP Window. This window affects the link maintenance power.
Type Flags	1	This field defines the type of network and controls its initialization. The field is composed of the following bit fields: Bit(s) Usage 7 Rejoin. Rejoin previous network. 6 Wakeup Defer. If one, the network requires additional hidden node protection. 5 Network Type. If one, the network is Infrastructured, otherwise it is a PAN. 4 Temporary Network. Don't save parms in eeprom. 2-3 Data Rate. Values are as follows: 0 250kbps. 1 1Mkbps. 0-1 Power. If Network Type is PAN, then this field indicates the power to use during initialization. Its values are as follows: 0 Transmit Initiate at lowest level (-60dbm). 1 Transmit Initiate at level 1(-40dbm). 2 Transmit Initiate at level 2(-20dbm) 3 Transmit Initiate at full power(0dbm)
SAR	1	Rate at which to perform search and rescues for stations that are "lost". This is in Beacon times.
Ninfo	1	Length of Info field
Info	Ninfo	Any arbitrary information that the host would like distributed to potential network joiners.

To establish a PAN, the Data Rate would be 1, the Network Type would be 0 and the Power would be set to 0. An infrastructured network could set the Data Rate to 0 (if

greater range is useful. This would be approximately 6db additional link margin) or to 1, and the Type to 1. For PAN, if Rejoin is set, then the radio will attempt to "discover" the previous instance of the network before it sends the Initiate frame. If the previous network is "discovered", then after the Initiate response, a Start command must not be sent because the network has already been rejoined. For Infrastructured networks, a Start is not needed as the network will start upon valid receipt of this command.

In response to an initiate network command the Initiate Response is generated.

Table 8 - The Initiate Response

Field	**Length (octets)**	**Usage**
Status	2	Status of Initiate. Values are as follows: 0 Initiate Command in progress. 1 Infrastructured network started 2 Network rejoined 3 Invalid Parameter 4 Network already Initialized/Started

The Status Request/Response pair is used to get status information from the radio. This includes counters and network information. The format of the Status Request is as follows:

Table 9 - The Status Request

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Type	1	Type of request. Values are as follows: 0 Request Statistics 1 Request and Clear Statistics

The format of the response is as follows:

Table 10 - The Status Response

Field	Size(bits)	Usage
MaxLength	16	Maximum length of data field in data command
Nmessage	16	Maximum number of outstanding messages allowed
TxFrames	32	Number of frames successfully sent
TxError	32	Number of frames that retried out
Sync Lost	32	Number of times synchronization has been lost
Device Lost	32	Number of times devices have been detected as out of communication
RxFrames	32	Number of received frames with good FCS
RxTooLong	32	Number of received frames that where too long
RxFCSErr	32	Number of received frames that had FCS errors
RxDuplicate	32	Number of frames detected as duplicates
Status	16	General status of adapter. Bit definition is as follows: Bit Usage 0 In a network 1 This station initiated the network 2 This station transferred the network 4 This station is current network coordinator 5 Station currently out of sync 6 Low data rate (250kbps)
Address	16	Station address.
Network Id	16	Network id
Beacon Interval	16	Time between beacons in network ticks(approximately 30.5 microseconds)
Dwell Time	16	Dwell Time of network in network ticks
Hop Sequence	16	Hopping Sequence of network

The Ack frame is sent by both the radio and host to acknowledge correct reception of a frame across the interface. The sequence number in the frame is copied from the frame being acknowledged. If an Ack is not received within 100 milliseconds, the sender will re-transmit the unacknowledged frame.

After a Initiate Command has been issued, Attach Request messages received by the radio will be sent to the host. This request indicates a remote device that has detected the host's attempt to Initiate a network and has requested to join that network. The host can accept or reject the device with the Join Response Command. The format of this request is as follows:

Table 11 - The Join Request

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Address	2	The address of the requesting device.
Type	2	Remote device type. The radio module has a type selector on the PC board which is indicated by this field.
Ninfo	1	Length of Info field
Info	Ninfo	Information that the remote device can pass. Smart devices can pass information to their adapter in the Join Network Command. For devices using a "dumb" interface, a four byte radio serial number will be sent in this field. The maximum length of this field is 16 bytes.

The Join Response is used to indicate acceptability of a remote device in the network that the host is Initiating. It is formatted as follows:

Table 12 - The Join Response

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Address	2	Address of remote device
Status	1	Accept status. Values are as follows: 0 Remote device is accepted. 1-15 Reserved for use by radio 16-255 Join Request is rejected. This code is passed to the device that requested joining.

The Start Network Command is used to start a PAN once the host has determined that all required devices have joined. The Start Network Response is generated by the radio when the network has been successfully initialized (that is all expected devices are now in sync). This may be as a response to the Start Network command or when the Type field had the high bit set in an Initiate command and the previous instance of the network was re-discovered. It has the following format:

Table 13 - The Start Network Response

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Status	2	This field has the following values: 0 New network started. 1 Network already Started. 2 Network not initialized.

The Join Network Command is used to allow the host to join a network. It could be used to join a PAN or an infrastructured network. It is formatted as follows:

Table 14 - The Join Network Command

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Type	1	If the high bit of Type is set, the host requests that an attempt be made to rejoin the previous network. The low bits are encoded with the data rate at which to search for a network. The values are as follows: 0 250kbps 1 1Mbps 2 Either 250kbps or 1Mbps
Backup Priority	1	This device will generate network beacons after this number of beacons have been missed in a PAN. In an infrastructured network, this device will search for a new coordinator (roam) after this number of missed beacons.
Nnet	2	The number of network ids in the Netlist field.
Netlist	Nnet*4	Each entry in this vector is a valid network id , type (2 byte) pair that is acceptable to the host. NOTE that all ones is a broadcast Network Id and indicates that any network of the associated type is acceptable to this host.
Scan Time	1	Time in 0.1 seconds that device will scan control channels for network after connectivity is lost. See below.
Scan Duty Cycle	1	After Scan Time of scanning, the radio will be power cycled during scan based on this value. Valid values are as follows: 0 Radio remains powered on and scanning 1 Radio is on for one pass through control channels and off a cycle 2 Radio is on for one pass and off for two 3 Radio is on for one pass and off for three 4 Radio is on for one pass and off for four
Ninfo	1	Length of information field that is to be sent in Attach request
Info	Ninfo	Attach response info field.

If the rejoin bit is set in the Type field, then the radio will attempt to rejoin the previous network. If it is not set or a rejoin attempt fails, the Netlist is used to find an appropriate network to join. If the Type field indicates either data rate is valid, the radio will alternate between the two rates while awaiting either Init or Beacon frames.

The radio uses the Scan Time and Scan Duty Cycle fields to determine how to recover when network connectivity is lost. Scan Time indicates how long to

continuously scan when connectivity is first lost. Scan Duty Cycle indicates how to scan after Scan Time elapses. Essentially this allows the radio to power cycle its transceiver to aid in managing battery life.

The Join Network Response indicates to the host that one of the acceptable networks has been joined. It is formatted as follows:

Table 15 - The Join Network Response

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Status	2	Values for this field: 0 Network coordinator accepted request. Other fields in response are valid only in this case 1 Network coordinator node table is full (10 devices) 16-255 Network coordinator rejected with this reason 256 Invalid parameter in Join Network Command
Network Id	2	The network id of joined network.
Type	2	The type of network joined (same encoding as Initiate Command).
Ninfo	1	Length of Info field.
Info	Ninfo	Any arbitrary information from network initiator.

The Device Management Command provides various device management functions. It is valid to send only to "dumb" devices. It is formatted as follows:

Table 16 - The Device Management Command

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Address	2	Address of remote device to manage
Function	2	Function to request of remote device. It should be one of the

		following: 0 Request Control of device. 1 Release Control of device. 2 Force Release of device. 3 Set Awake Window Duration.
Duration	2	This is a duration in 0.1 second increments. For command 0, the time the requesting device will hold the station. For command 3, the time this station should remain awake after every Data frame it sends on the radio.

The Device Management Response is generated by the radio after an exchange with the remote device. It is formatted as follows:

Table 17 - The Device Management Response

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Address	2	Address of remote device.
Function	2	Function requested of remote device.
Status	2	Result of request. It is one of the following: 0 Successful command. If the command was to request control, then the remote device will not accept data messages from any other device except this host until this host sends a release command. If the command was release, then the remote device is now released. 1 Device already controlled by device whose address is in the next field. 2 Device unknown or not responding. 3 Device is locally managed. 4 Invalid Parameter. 5 No Network
Control Address	2	If the status field is 1, then this is the address of device that currently has control of remote device.

The Diagnostics command is used to perform diagnostic and service functions on the radio. Its format is defined, but its content are implementation specific.

Table 18 - The Diagnostics Command

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Command	2	The diagnostic command or service request.
Data Length	2	Length of Data field.
Data	Data Length	The information the radio uses to perform the function

The Diagnostics Response is generated by the radio as the result of a Diagnostics request. Only some requests may generate a response.

Table 19 - The Diagnostics Response

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Command	2	The diagnostic response code.
Data Length	2	Length of Data field.
Data	Data Length	The information the radio uses to perform the function

The Set Parms Command is used to set the host interface parameters. It is formatted as follows:

Table 20 - Set Parms Command

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Interface bps	2	The bit rate to use for host interface. This must be one of 19200, 38400, 57600 or 115200

Upon receipt of this command, the radio will change its host interface parameters and then assert RI.

The Data Transmit Status command from the radio is used to indicate result of last data command from the host. A Data Transmit Status will be generated by the radio for every Data request from the host. It is formatted as follows.

Table 21 - Data Transmit Status

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Status	1	The result of the Data request. It is one of: 0 Successful transmission 1 Could not send, no network 2 Could not send, device unreachable (retries used up) 3 Could not send, device unknown 4 Could not send, no buffer 5 Could not send, length error
Sequence	1	Sequence number of Data request from host. This can be used to match up responses with requests.
Address	2	Destination address of Data Request

The Version Request command is used to request version information from the radio module. There is no data associated with this request.

The Version response is generated by the radio upon receipt of a version request. It is formatted as follows.

Table 22 - Version Response

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
MaxLength	2	Maximum length of Data field in data command.
Nmessage	2	Maximum number of outstanding messages allowed.
Version	4	Version of radio code. The high two bytes are the version and the low 2 bytes are the revision.
Ninfo	1	Length of Info field.
Info	Ninfo	Text string indicated information about the radio such as date of revision, etc.

The Network Management command is used by the host to manage network operations and by the radio to indicate network management requests from the network.

Table 23 - Network Management Command

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Command or Response	2	Responses have the high bit set. Each command requires a response across the interface. Valid values are as follows: 0 Remove host from network. The radio is removed from the Microlink. If the radio was the network coordinator, the network is terminated. 1 Request device take over the network. This is used to transfer network control from this station to another device. If the destination devices accepts, it becomes the network coordinator. If the other device is "dumb" it will always accept this request. A smart device can reject the request. 2 Request network termination. This is a request from this station to the network coordinator to terminate the network. A "dumb" network coordinator will always accept the request to terminate. 3 Request device list from network coordinator. 4 Request from network coordinator to this station to take over coordination. 5 Temporarily remove host from network. Host may rejoin later. 8000 Device removed from network. 8001 Device will begin beaconing on next hop. 8002 Device cannot take over network. 8003 Request to Terminate accepted. 8004 Request to Terminate rejected. 8005 Device List. 8006 This device is not network coordinator. 8007 Request time-out. FFFF No network
Reason or Status	2	For commands, this is a reason for the command. For a response, it is the status. The status must be one of those listed above.
Device List	4*number of devices	For Device List Response, a list of address:type pairs of devices in network.

To initiate a Smart Radio interface, the following steps are performed:

1. Assert RTS.
2. Wait for CTS
3. Immediately unassert RTS and send DLE ENQ
4. Wait for RI
5. Send Version Command
6. Wait for Version response to verify correct radio operation and protocol. Save the MaxLength field and Nmessage field from response for use in sending data commands.
7. Send Set Parm command to change bit rate to that desired
8. Wait for RI
9. Radio interface is initialized

To initiate a PAN network:

1. Generate Network Id. This could be a random number or a calculation on some known different value that the host has available (such as a serial number). Make sure it is not all ones.
2. Send Initiate Command to the radio. The Power field should normally be set low for PAN and high for infrastructure. In a PAN this will allow only devices very close to this host to receive the Initiate frames. The hop information should be different for any overlapping networks.

3. The radio will respond with an Initiate response indicating the command was accepted.

4. For each Join Request that is received by the host, determine the acceptability of the remote device. This could be done simply by looking at the type field, or it could be more complicated based on host knowledge of higher layer protocol. Send a Join Response message to the radio with the correct status.

5. Once all required devices have been detected, Send a Start Network Command to the radio.

To join a network:

1. Generate a list of acceptable Network Ids and types. For joining a PAN, it is likely that the Network Id is all ones (broadcast) and the type is PAN. This will allow the host to join any PAN that physically selects it by proximity. Set the data rate bits in the Type field of the Join Network request. Send the request to the radio.

2. Await the Join Network Response. Process Info field if meaningful. Data can now be sent.

3. Send Network Management command to get addresses and types of other stations in network.

4. Await the response and save information for use in generated data messages.

To send data:

1. Generate the Data command including awake window information (which may be zero). If the host requires that the radio remain awake to "immediately" receive a data frame, then the Awake Window field of the Data command should be set accordingly.
2. Send the message to the radio and increment outstanding Data count.
3. If outstanding Data count is less then Nmessage field in version or status response, another data command can be sent.
4. For each Data Transmit Status from radio, check status of outstanding message with same sequence number. Process status accordingly. Decrement outstanding Data count.

To transfer network control:

1. Generate a Network Management request to transfer control to a specific destination.
2. Await the Network Management response of acceptance from that device.
3. If device rejects, a request to another device can be tried.

To network initiator rejoining a network:

1. Generate an Initiate Command with same network id as that of network to rejoin. Set the high bit of the Type field and send to radio.

2. If the Initiate Response indicates the device has rejoined (and possibly resumed network coordination) then process is finished. If the Response is 0, then continue process as in step 4 of initiating a network.

Temporary Network:

1. If in a network already, issue Network Management command to temporarily be removed from that network. If not, go to step 3.
2. Wait for the response indicating removal.
3. Generate new network id for temporary network. Set Resync Time to a small number (so the network will quickly dissolve when network initiator exits. The network should be a PAN, power suitable to the application and the Initiate command must indicate that the network is temporary.
4. Initiate the network as in steps 3 through 5 of Initiating a PAN.
5. Exchange required Data.
6. Issue Network Management command to terminate network (i.e. remove network coordinator).
7. Wait for response that device is removed.
8. If in a previous network, and wishing to rejoin, that network can now be rejoined.

The frequency of the radio is in the 2.4GHz range, selectable on 1.5MHz increments from 2401 to 2483 MHz. This will allow for 50 channels. The radio data

rates are software controlled and either 1Mbps or 250Kbps. The later can be used if greater range is desirable (as in an Infrastructured Network). The bit framing for the radio is Synchronous HDLC using NRZI encoding. An 80 bit preamble of alternating ones and zeros will be sent for each frame.

The radio supports relatively fast switching times between channels to allow FH Spread Spectrum solutions for noise immunity. Suggested worst case switch times are on the order of 500 microseconds. The transmit power should be no more than 0dbm, and at 5 meters the BER should be no worse than 10^{-5}.

The following elements of the radio protocol are common to personal LAN and to Infrastructured Networks.

General Frame Format

The framing is HDLC so starting and ending flags delimit the frame.

Table 24 - General Frame Format

Field	Size	Description
DA	16 bits	Destination address
SA	16 bits	Source Address
Network Id	16 bits	Network Id from join response. All ones is broadcast ID.
Sequence	16 bits	Fragment number and sequence number
Reservation	8 bits	Reservation indication. This is the duration in (byte times+7)/8 that the current frame sequence requires to complete. It includes preamble times, frame times and rx/tx switching times.
Ctl	8 bits	Control field. Frame type
Info	0 to 512 bytes	Information, if any
FCS	16 bits	FCS protecting DA through Info inclusive

Ctl Field

The low 4 bits is the frame type which is defined below. The high 4 bits have the following usage:

Table 25 - Ctl Field

Bit	Name	Usage
7	Retry	This frame is a retry. A previous attempt to transmit this frame did not receive a CLR. The sequence field has the same sequence number as the previous attempt.
6	Fragment	This frame is a fragment. The Sequence field contains the fragment number
5	More Data	This station has more data to send to the receiver of this frame
4	Last Fragment	This frame contains the last fragment.

Frame Types are defined below:

Table 26 - Frame Types

Type	Value(hex)	Usage
Data	0	Data frame.
CLR	1	Acknowledge unicast frames of all types except RFP.
RFP	2	Request For Poll.
Poll	3	Poll Device.
Beacon	4	Network Synchronization Message
Initiate	5	Initiate new PAN
Attach Request	6	Sending device indicates desire to join a network
Attach Response	7	Response from network initiator to device that has sent an Attach Request.
Identify	8	Message sent by network coordinator to determine if destination device is still in sync.
Test	9	Test message.
Device Management	E	Command or response frame to manage remote device.
Network Management	F	Special network management functions

<u>Address Fields</u>

The DA and SA fields are each 16 bits. Station Addresses are randomly generated by each station. Any randomization algorithm may be used, but it should be sure to generate different values on subsequent generation attempts. All ones is a broadcast address and should not be generated for use as the station address.

Network Id Field

The Network Id field is passed to the radio from the network initiator. All ones is a broadcast id and is not a valid id for a network but can be used to join any network sending a Initiate.

Sequence Field

This field is composed of two sub-fields. The high 4 bits are the fragment number (when the fragment bit is on in the Ctl field) and the low 12 bits are the sequence number of the frame. This number is changed on every frame sent, unless the frame is a retry (the retry bit is set in the Ctl field). For CLR frames, it is copied from the frame to be acknowledged. In all other frames, the number is incremented for each new frame sent.

Frame Check Sequence (FCS)

The FCS algorithm is CCITT CRC-16 as used by HDLC.

Certain channels, control channels, are set aside to be used specifically for synchronization and re-synchronization. The hop sequences will visit these channels more frequently. Several channels are used to prevent a single point of failure based on interference on a single channel.

The medium access rule used is CSMA/CA, that is carrier sense, multiple access

with collision avoidance. All directed frames (except CLRs) require a CLR from the receiver to be transmitted to the sender of the directed frame.

CSMA alone would allow access to the medium as soon as it is sensed to be idle. If multiple devices simultaneously sensed idle and transmitted, there is a "collision" which cannot be detected. To detect these collisions a CLR is expected on all directed frames. This does not "avoid" collision in the first place. To avoid collisions, devices will first sense the medium for a random length of time, and only if the medium is idle for that random time will the device send. Beacon frames sent by the network coordinator will use a random time in the range of 0 to backoff_table[0]/2. All other frames use a range of 0 to backoff_table[0]. This allows beacons a higher priority. Occasionally a collision will still occur. The absence of a CLR will indicate this. It will also sometimes cause delay on sending the frame when there would have been no contention anyway. In any case it will prevent most collisions. Any collision results in a great delay of wasted bandwidth.

Since it is possible (especially in Infrastructured networks) to have hidden stations, a station may receive frames sent only by the recipient of a frame sequence (i.e. POLL and CLR frames) and it may not detect the carrier on the RFP and DATA frames. Frames therefore contain reservation information that indicate to all receiving stations the necessary time duration required for a frame sequence. This allows hidden stations to recognize that the medium is actually busy. Thus such stations will not inadvertently sense the carrier as idle and transmit a frame which interferes with a hidden station's

frame. Stations are thus required to process reservation information in all frames having the correct Network Id.

A station that has just awakened from power down mode (i.e., the radio receiver has been off), does not have such an assessment of the medium. If such a device desires to send, and if the network is so configured (indicated by a field in Beacon frames), such devices will set their medium reservation information to protect against the longest possible frame. A valid frame received by such a station will set the reservation time to a known value, potentially shortening this duration.

Except when transmitting a CLR or POLL, the medium is first sensed for a carrier signal as defined above before transmitting a frame. If the medium is busy, then the backoff procedure is initiated.

A backoff value is randomly chosen in the range of 0 to backoff_table[retry]. The retry will initially be zero for a frame. The table, backoff_table, is composed of the following values: {65, 130, 260, 520}. Each entry is in system ticks, where each tick is approximately 30.5 microseconds. The backoff timer runs regardless of the state of the medium. However, when a frame is received, the timer is augmented by the reservation indicated in that frame (based on transmit data rate). The value in the frame is designed to protect that frame and any subsequent frame in the sequence. This results in fairer access to the medium because other stations that attempt to transmit later will not have better access probability due to a station continually timing out its backoff count and picking ever larger times to wait. Once the backoff timer goes to zero, the device will transmit its frame.

When frames are unsuccessfully sent, that is a POLL is not received for an RFP or a CLR is not received for a directed frame, the retry value is incremented and if the maximum number of retries has not been exceeded, the backoff procedure is again executed. The station must only transmit 4 successive times on a channel before awaiting another channel (that is why the table only has four entries). If retries must occur on a subsequent channel, the algorithm is reset. Note that if a CLR was sent but not successfully received, a duplicate frame will be sent, with the retry bit set in the control field and the sequence number the same. This will allow duplicate frames to be ignored by the receiver. Though they may be ignored, the CLR must still be sent.

Once the frame has been successfully sent, the backoff procedure is again initiated with a value randomly chosen in the range of 0 to backoff_table[retry]. The value of retry is then set to 0. This will prevent the station from having a higher access probability than other "backed off'stations.

Because the radio is an inherently poor medium, sending very long frames of data is inappropriate. Thus fragmentation may be required. Host data messages larger than the maximum radio frame size will be split into the appropriate number of fragments (from 1 to 15) and then each fragment will be sent with a separate medium access. A receiver will receive each fragment and assemble them into a single Host data message. The receiver may not have available buffers for fragments and can thus use the POLL frame status field to inform the RFP sender to re-transmit from the first fragment. The receiver of successive fragments will remain awake to receive all the fragments. Thus the

transmitter of the fragments need not indicate them in the RFP window. Only unicast data frames can be fragmented.

The following describes the radio frame formats used. The Data frame is used to exchange host data between radios. Its format is as follows.

Table 27 - Data Frame

Field	**Length (octets)**	**Usage**
Awake Window	2	The time in 0.1 seconds that the transmitter will remain awake after completion of frame exchange(unicast data exchanges require a CLR, broadcast do not)
Data	0-512	Data to send

The CLR frame is used to confirm error free reception of Data, Attach Request, Attach Response and Device Management frames. It has no data field.

The Request For Poll (RFP) frame is used to indicate one of the following:

1. The sender has a message for another station and is requesting permission to send that message.
2. The sender has a message for every station (broadcast DA).

This frame is usually sent in the RFP window (because the destination station is usually asleep in most cases). If the destination has indicated in a previous data frame that it will remain awake, and a subsequent frame is ready to be sent to that station, the RFP may be sent outside of the RFP window.

If sent in the RFP window, the duration field should only protect the POLL. If sent outside the RFP window, the duration should protect.

The POLL frame is sent in response to a unicast RFP. It indicates that the sender

allows the receiver to send a subsequent message. Its format is as follows:

Table 28 - POLL Frame

Field	**Length (octets)**	**Usage**
Status	8	Status in response to RFP. It is one of the following: 0 RFP transmitter may send message. 1 RFP transmitter can not send message. 2 RFP fragment/sequence error. Sender should re-send from first fragment.

The Beacon frame is used by network coordinator to keep stations in synchronization. Beacon frames are always broadcast on the network. The Beacon format is as follows.

Table 29 - Beacon Frame

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Network Time Stamp	2	This is the timestamp of the beacon and is used to synchronize receivers clocks. It is in network ticks(approximately 30.5 microseconds).
Next Beacon Time and Type field	1	The high four bits are used as follows: Bit(s) Usage 7 Infrastructured Network 6 Use hidden station wakeup rules 4-5 Beacon Type. Values are as follows: 0 Normal beacon from network coordinator. 1 Reset Beacon from network coordinator. Reset synchronization. 2 Backup beacon. A backup beacon is generated by a station other than the network coordinator because no beacons from the coordinator have recently occurred. The low four bits is the number of hops before the next beacon.
Beacon Interval	1	Beacon interval. Time is in units of hop dwells.
Beacon Count	2	Count of beacons, modulo 65536. This can aid in synchronizing clocks that are fairly imprecise.
RFP Window	2	RFP Window time in network ticks.
Device Resync Time	2	Number of beacons that can be missed before entering Resync mode. From Start Network Command.
Dwell Time	2	Time in each dwell in network ticks.
Hop Sequence	1	Hop sequence being used by radio. (table in use)
Hop	1	Current hop. (entry in table)
Channel	1	Actual channel that beacon is transmitted on. Used because of possibility of hearing adjacent channel.

It is most likely that dwell time and beacon interval are the same. There is little value in having beacon intervals longer than the dwell time unless a great deal of interference is suspected. This will allow for better frequency diversity recovery in bad channels.

The Initiate frame is used to establish a network. Devices receiving this will determine if the network parameters are acceptable and request to join by sending a Attach Request Frame. This frame is always broadcast. Its format is as follows.

Table 30 - Initiate Frame

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Type	1	The type of network. Valid types are as follows: 0 PAN 1 Infrastructure Network
Info	0-16	Information from the Initiate Network Host Interface command

The Attach Request frame is generated by a station when it receives an Initiate frame from a network that it wishes to join. It is broadcast in response to an Initiate frame (to the network id indicated by that frame). It may be sent as a directed frame to keep network connectivity. Its format is as follows.

Table 31 - Attach Request Frame

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Address	2	The address of sending device.
Type	2	The type field from the radio adapter selection device.
Info	0-16	Information from Host Join Request command, if any. If device uses a dumb host interface, the radio serial number (4 bytes) is sent in this field.

The Attach Response frame is used to indicate acceptability of device to network initiator. Its format is as follows.

Table 32 - Attach Response Frame

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Status	1	The status of Attach Request. Valid values are as follows: 0 Accepted. 1 Address Conflict, choose another address and try again 2 Host rejected. The next byte has the reason 3 Network coordinator rejected because its node table is full
Reason	1	If status is 2, then this is the host reason code for rejecting join.

The Identify frame is used to determine if the destination is still in sync. It has no data field and a CLR is all that is required for confirmation. This frame must be sent in the RFP window as it will take the same amount of time in that window to send the Identify Frame and receive a CLR as to send an RFP and receive a POLL. In the later case, the Identify frame would then need to be sent after the RFP window anyway using

even more bandwidth. This frame must be unicast.

The Test Frame is used to test network connectivity. The receiver of such a frame will simply send it back to the sender. A special case exists, where a TEST is received with an all ones Network ID. This is the only case where such a frame is valid. The receiver will send back the frame. The Info field can contain any data.

The Device Management frame is used to acquire/release control of a remote device, usually one having a "dumb" host interface. This is usually best left to a higher layer protocol, but for dumb devices, that is not possible. The format of a request is as follows.

Table 33 - Device Management Request Frame

Field	**Length (octets)**	**Usage**
Type	1	This must be zero to indicate a request to manage.
Command	1	Valid values are as follows: 0 Request sole control of device 1 Release control of device 2 Force release of device 3 Set Awake Duration
Duration	2	This is a duration in 0.1 second increments. For command 0 it is the max. time the device will remain locked. For command 3 it is the duration this station will remain awake after sending a Data frame.

The format of a response is as follows:

Table 34 - Device Management Response Frame

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Type	1	This must be a one to indicate response to a management request.
Command	1	Command for which this is response. See table above for values.
Status	1	Valid values are as follows: 0 request accepted 1 request rejected because another device already has control. That device's address is in the next field. 2 device is locally managed
Address	2	Address of device that already controls remote device

The Network Management frame is used to perform special network management operations such as transferring network coordination and network termination. There are request and response frames. The request frame is as follows.

Table 35 - Network Management Request Frame

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Type	1	This must be zero to indicate a request to manage.
Command	1	Valid values are as follows: 0 Transfer network coordination request. 1 Network termination request. Only a station acting as network coordinator can accept this request. 2 Device exiting network. 3 Device list request.
Reason	2	Reason for request copied from Network Management Host interface command.
Device Addresses	2	Used with Transfer network coordination request to transfer list of know devices in network (including self).

The format of a response is as follows:.

Table 36 - Network Management Response Frame

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Type	1	This must be a one to indicate response to a management request.
Command	1	Command for which this is response. See table above for values.
Status	1	Valid values are as follows: 0 request accepted. 1 request rejected.
Device List	2*number of network devices	If the command is Device list request, this is a list of address:type pairs of all stations in network and their type value as coded in the attach request.

Upon successful transfer of the network, the receiving device will begin beaconing and will send a reset beacon. That station also will need to set its identify procedure up to start from its initial state to confirm that all devices remain in synchronization based on the stations clock.

Network Synchronization

The network coordinator will keep the network synchronized by periodically transmitting Beacon frames. These frames include information about network time, dwell time and next beacon time to allow a receiver to set its clock to that in the beacon and then sleep until the next beacon with the receiver off to save power. Since a system clock with an accuracy of greater than 50 parts per million is unreasonable to assume, the beacon also includes a count of beacons that have been sent to allow the receiver to occasionally take snapshots of its own clock and then some large number of beacons

intervals later, sample the beacon count again and determine the station clock's relative accuracy versus the network clock. Periodic corrections can then be applied.

The network clock is in 1/32768 seconds or approximately 30.5 microsecond ticks. This allows for a low power requirement to maintain the clock.

The Beacon frame contains hop information, the current physical channel, the hop table in use, the table entry and the dwell interval. The time remaining in the current dwell period is calculated as follows:

(dwell interval) - (current system tick) MOD (dwell interval)

Initial synchronization in Infrastructured networks is accomplished by setting the unsynchronized station's receiver to a control channel and awaiting a beacon with the Infrastructured bit set and a matching Network Id in the beacon frame.

Detection of Loss of Synchronization

A PAN has two levels of synchronization support. When the number of beacons specified in a stations backup priority (from Join Network Command) are missed, the station will generate backup beacons. It will continue to adjust its clock to what the network coordinator would have as its clock. This allows for PANs to be temporarily split. If the station does not receive a beacon from the network coordinator after the number of beacon intervals specified in the Device Resync Time (from a beacon) have elapsed, then the station is lost, and must enter the recovery procedure.

An infrastructured network does not support splitting. The backup priority field is thus used for detection of sync loss. If backup priority beacon intervals pass without a beacon from the network coordinator, then the station is out of sync and must enter the

recovery procedure.

Power Management

In order to reduce power consumption, a station must turn off its radio receiver (and perhaps other hardware). This is known as sleep mode. It may do so under the following conditions:

1. It has not indicated to any other station via a Data frame that it will remain awake.
2. It is not backing off after transmitting.
3. It does not have a frame to transmit to a known awake station.
4. It did not receive an RFP in the most recent RFP Window.
5. It is not "lost". If it is lost it must remain awake on some control channel.

Following beacons all stations are obliged to be awake for a period of time called an RFP window. During this window, stations that have messages to send will generate Request For Poll (RFP) messages. Any station receiving an RFP must remain awake until it has correctly received the message from the station sending the RFP. The length of the RFP window is indicated in the beacon. The window size is based on the expected number of devices that may transmit (a parameter in the Start Network Command). Because it is likely that more than one device will need to send an RFP in the RFP window, each station will initiate the backoff procedure before sending an RFP. It is assumed that twice this expected number is a good value to use for the upper range in the randomization for the backoff algorithm. It is further assumed that twice this number is a good choice for the maximum allowed RFPs in the window. Once the window time has

passed, no further RFPs are allowed to be transmitted.

If the frame sent cannot be successfully delivered in the current hop, another RFP must be sent in the next RFP window.

The window time is based on the Start Network command Transmit Devices field and is calculated as follows:

RFP Window Time = 2 * Transmit Devices *

(Avg Backoff + RX/TX time + RFP message duration time + RX/TX time + POLL message duration time)

RFP message duration = 14 bytes * 8 + 80 = 192 microseconds (approximately)

POLL message duration time = 15 * 8 + 80 = 200 microseconds

Avg RFP Backoff time = 65 * 30.5 microseconds / 2 = 990 microseconds

Since some clock jitter is to be expected, a station will actually turn on its receiver about 1msec early on the expected channel and await the beacon. Since it must then receive a beacon and then wait the RFP window time, the current required to maintain the link can be calculated as follows:

Net Maintenance Current =

Receiver Current * (Channel Select time + 1msec + Avg Backoff/2 + RX/TX time + Beacon Frame Time + RFP window) / Beacon Interval + sleep current

Beacon Frame Time = 31 * 8 + 80 = 328 microseconds (approximately)

As an example of this, assume Receiver Current of 100mA, a channel select time of .5msec, a beacon interval of one dwell period, a dwell period of 250msec, a Transmit Devices value of 2 and a sleep current of 2mA. The Net maintenance current is as follows:

RFP window

$$= (2 * 2 * (.99ms + .5ms + .192ms + .5ms + .2ms))$$

$$= 9.52ms$$

Current = 100mA * (.5ms + 1ms +.5ms + .5ms + .328ms + RFP window) / 250msec + 2mA

$$= 100mA * 12.35ms / 250ms + 2mA$$

$$= 6.94mA$$

When sending to a station that is assessed as in Awake Mode, an RFP-POLL-DATA-CLR sequence can be sent anytime except in the RFP Window. If during the first dwell time that this is attempted, the message can not be successfully transmitted, then the RFP Window method described above must be used to deliver the message.

Network Re-Synchronization

Since it is possible for a PAN to be divided when the user carries some equipment but not all, it is necessary to provide a mechanism to re-synchronize those devices which have lost synchronization because they no longer see beacons. The network coordinator will assess all devices in the network by using one of two mechanisms.

By monitoring RFP activity and its own traffic to other stations, it can determine

which stations have recently been connected.

For those stations without recent demonstration of connectivity (case 1), the network coordinator will generate Identify frames.

For devices determined to be "lost", a search and rescue mission will be attempted at the rate requested in the Host Interface Start Network command. After the requested number of beacons has passed, the network coordinator will wait for an indication of no activity involving it (again based on RFP frames and its own transmission status), and then tune to each of the control channels in succession and transmit beacon frames.

Lost devices will wait on one of the control channels and when they receive the beacon, they will re-sync to the information in the beacon and thus be recovered. With the periodic adjustment of a station's clock as defined above, a reasonable period will be provided over which synchronization can be maintained. Each beacon advertises the Device Resync Time. Thus a station that has not seen beacons for this period will start progressing very slowly through the control channels, waiting for beacons (as discussed above). Once it sees a beacon it will be back in sync. This progression requires the receiver to be on thus causing a large demand on power. The Join Network Command specifies an initial on time and a subsequent power duty cycle to allow for extended battery life. Once the initial on time passes (during which the station is scanning channels at slow rate), the radio will perform a single scan of the control channels followed by a period during which the receiver is off. This period is a multiple of the time required for a single scan and can be a 50%, 33%, 25% or 20% duty cycle. This will increase the re-acquisition time.

At this same time the station will become receptive to new Initiate frames that match the correct criteria as designated in the Host Interface Join Network Request. If it receives either a Initiate frame or a Beacon Frame, it will proceed accordingly. This will allow devices in a recharge rack overnight to automatically be ready for a new network the following morning. The search and rescue operations may also be employed to establish a PAN. A network may employ either or both search and rescue and proximal formation operations to establish a plurality of PANs.

Infrastructured Network Re-Synchronization

When an station in an infrastructured network looses synchronization (is lost), it will immediately search for a new network matching the parms from the Join Network Command. The station will start progressing very slowly through the control channels, attempting to detect a network matching the specified parameters. This progression requires the receiver to be on thus causing a large demand on power. The Join Network Command specifies an initial on time and a subsequent power duty cycle to allow for extended battery life. Once the initial on time passes (during which the station is scanning channels at a slow rate), the radio will perform a single scan of the control channels followed by a period during which the receiver is off. This period is a multiple of the time required for a single scan and can be a 50%, 33%, 25% or 20% duty cycle. This will increase the time required to find a network.

Reset Network Recovery

If a station is reset (i.e. the battery is replaced), it must re-acquire the network.

The network itself cannot determine that the device is missing for the duration of the Device Resync Time. This can be quite long. This is resolved by the hop sequences incorporating the control channels in the sequence more frequently than other channels. Thus a device that is "lost" can tune its receiver to a control channel and await beacons. If the lost device is the network coordinator (the station normally transmitting beacons), then after a short number of missing beacons, another device will send backup beacons. Thus even the "lost" network coordinator will be able to recover the network and resume coordination.

The time to recover is on average as follows:

number of control channels * interval between using control channels/2

Thus if there are four control channels visited every fifth hop and the hop duration is 250ms, then on average the recovery time is 2.5s.

Radio Finite State Machines (FSM)

This section defines the radio finite state machines and their operation. These FSMs are as follows:

1. Initial FSM
2. Initiate FSM
3. Network Management
4. Network Coordination FSM
5. Station FSM
6. Transmit FSM
7. Receive FSM

The inputs possible for the FSMs are the host interface commands and radio frames discussed in previous sections and various time-outs. The timers are as follows.

Table 37 - FSM Timers

Timer	Usage
NextBeacon	Time until next Beacon Frame
NextHop	Time until hop to next channel
RFPWindow	Time until RFP Window expires
Backoff	Current value of backoff counter. Stops running if Reservation Timers is running.
Reservation	Current reservation time for any outstanding receive sequence.
InSync	Maximum time station can maintain synchronization without Beacons. This will improve as more beacons are received.
NMTimer	Timer used to terminate states in network management FSM.
CLRTimer	Timer used to detect failed frame sequences such as RFP-POLL. (i.e. no POLL)

Table 37 - FSM Variables

Other variables kept on a station basis are as follows:

Variable	Non Volatile	Usage
network id	yes	the network id of Microlink that station is attached to.
Station address	yes	the address used by the station in the Microlink.
Station table	yes	addresses and types of every station in network.
Dwell time	no	hop dwell time.
Beacon interval	no	number of hop periods in a beacon interval.
Hop table	yes	table of hop sequences.
Current channel	no	current channel radio is tuned to.
Hop entry	no	current entry in hop table.
Hop sequence	no	current hop sequence.
Initiator	yes	did station initiate network.
Transferred	yes	did station transfer network.

Coordinator	yes	is station network coordinator.
Station queue	no	queue of messages from host. Each entry has a retry count which is zeroed upon first entry into queue. Messages will be enqueued again when a chan retry limit is exceeded. Message requires use of RFP Window.
Retry	no	retry count of current transmit message.
Chan retry	no	retry count of current transmit message on current channel.
Ready queue	no	queue of messages to hold until after RFP Window.
Transmit queue	no	queue of messages that transmit state machine will send.
Receive queue	no	queue of messages received by receive state machine.
SAR flag	no	when flag is set: if network coordinator, some stations are out of sync. if not, this station is out of sync.
test alive	no	vector of counter to track Device Resync Time. One per station in network
awake time	no	value set in Data Command from host. Radio must stay in receive mode if non-zero

In the following description, unspecified **Inputs** are assumed to be ignored. Only the first matched **Input** in a **State** is executed. A '*' in the **State** field means this **Input** results in the same transition for all **States**. In the **Next State** column, a number implies a **State** in the current FSM and a number:name implies a **State** in the named FSM. A blank **Next State** field implies that there is no transition. When a transfer to a named FSM occurs, the current FSM is terminated. When frames are specified as **Input**, they are assumed to be removed from the receive queue.

The Initial FSM is entered upon module reset. The Join Request parms are set to the broadcast network id and a type of PAN and a Data Rate of any rate. The network management FSM, receive FSM and transmit FSM run asynchronously to other FSMs. A queue from receive and to transmit are assumed. There is also a station queue which

holds frames from the host to transmit that may have arrived before an RFP window.

It is assumed that Host Data frames, Network Management frames or Device Management frames are preprocessed as follows:

1. If the station is not in the Station FSM or the Network Coordinator FSM, then an error is sent to the host, No Network.

2. If the destination is asleep, the frame is put on the station queue

3. If the destination is awake and network is not in an RFP Window, the frame is put on the transmit queue.

4. If the destination is awake and network is in an RFP Window, the frame is put on the ready queue.

Table 38 - Initial FSM

State	Input	Action	Next State
0	Initiate Network (PAN) and not re-establish	Build Initiate Frame from command and enqueue to transmit. Set NextBeacon to .33 seconds. Send Initiate Network Response	0:Initiate PAN
0	Initiate Network (infrastructured) and not re-establish	Build Beacon with required parms and enqueue to transmit. Set Test Alive count in all stations 1. NextHop=dwell time.	0:Network Coordination
0	Initiate Network and re-establish	Tune to random control chan. InSync=time on control channel.	1
0	Initiate Frame with matching Network Id	Build Attach Request (from default or Join Network Request) and enqueue to transmit	3
0	Join Network Request and not re-establish	Save parms for Attach Request	0
0	Join Network Request and re-establish	Save parms for Attach Request. Tune to random control chan. Set InSync timer for time on control	2

		chan.	
1	Beacon for old network id	Save parms for next hop and beacon time. Test Alive=1 for all stations. Send Initiate Network Response	0:Network Coordinator
1	InSync=0 and total time to re-establish not 0	Tune to next control chan. InSync=time on control chan.	1
1	InSync=0	Build Initiate Frame from command and enqueue to transmit.	0:Initiate PAN
2	Beacon for old network id	Save synchronization and hop information. NextBeacon=Beacon time. NextHop=dwell time. InSync=5s. Send Join Network Response to host.	0:Station
2	InSync=0 and total time to re-establish not 0	Tune to next control chan. InSync=time on control chan.	2
2	InSync=0		0
3	Attach Response Frame, status accepted		4
4	Beacon	Save synchronization and hop information. NextBeacon=Beacon time. NextHop=dwell time. InSync=5s. Send Join Network Response to host.	0:Station

Table 39 - Initiate PAN FSM

State	Input	Action	Next State
0	NextBeacon=0	Build Initiate Frame from command and enqueue to transmit. Set NextBeacon to .33 seconds	0
0	Attach Request, not a duplicate address	Send Join Request to Host	0

0	Attach Request, duplicate address	Build Join Response with status of failure, duplicate address. Transmit Frame	0
0	Join Response	Build Attach Response with status indicated by Host. If status is acceptable, save device in network table.	0
0	Start Request	Build Beacon with required parms and enqueue to transmit. Set Test Alive count in all stations 1. NextHop=dwell time.	0:Network Coordination
0	Initiate Request	Build Initiate frame and enqueue to transmit	0

Network Management FSM

In this FSM, the following abbreviations are used.

- NC means network coordinator
- NMF means a network management frame.
- NMC means a network management request/response from host.

Table 40 - Network Management FSM

State	Input	Action	Next State
*	Nmtimer=0	Send NMC response to host, type request time-out.	0
*	NMC Remove Device from network and not NC	Enqueue NMF of type device exiting network(broadcast) to transmit queue. Set NMtimer. Send Device removed from network to host. Terminate station FSM and reset to initial FSM.	0
*	(NMC Remove Host or NMC Terminate Network) and NC	Enqueue NMF of type terminate network to transmit queue. Set NMtimer. Send NMC response to host. Terminate network coordination FSM and reset to initial FSM	0
*	NMC Request	Send NMC Response 8006 to host	

	Device take over network and not NC		
*	NMC Request Device list and NC	Build list and Send NMC Response 8005 to host	
*	NMC Terminate Network and not NC.	Enqueue NMF of type request termination to transmit queue. Set NMtimer	2
*	NMF request to terminate and NC	Send NMC request to host	
*	NMF request device list and NC	Enqueue NMF response 8005 and device list including this device to transmit queue.	
*	NMF request device list and not NC	Enqueue NMF response 8006 to transmit queue.	
0	NMC Request Device take over network and NC	Enqueue NMF of type Request Take over network to transmit queue. Set NMtimer.	1
0	NMC Request Device list and not NC	Enqueue NMF of type Request Device list to transmit queue.	3
0	NMF request transfer NC and NC	Send NMC request to host	0
0	NMF request transfer NC and not NC	Enqueue NMF response 8002 to transmit queue	0
0	NMF response 8001 and not NC		
1	NMF response 8001 and NC	Terminate Network Coordinator FSM and start station FSM. Send NMC response to host.	0
1	NMFresponse 8002 and NC	Send NMC response to host	0
2	NMF response 8003 and not NC	Send NMC response to host.	0

2	NMF response 8004 and not NC	Send NMC response to host	0
3	NMF response 8005 and not NC	copy device list and send NMC response to host	0
4	NMC response to transfer request status 8001	Enqueue NMF frame to transmit queue. Terminate station FSM. Init Network Coordinator FSM to state 0.	0
4	NMC response to transfer request status 8002	Enqueue NMF frame to transmit queue.	0

Network Coordination FSM

The Identify Procedure will check for all stations that this station has not detected traffic from within the Test Alive Count (number of beacons). It will build a list of stations to send Identify messages to and put them on the station queue. If several attempts to Identify a station fail, the SAR (search and rescue) flag is set. Receiving CLR or RFPs from a station will count as detected traffic. Note that after Start Request is received, the Test Alive variable is set to the 1. This will cause the network coordinator to immediately test for stations in the net on the first hop. This will guarantee that all stations in the network are together. Once it is first determined that all devices have synchronized, a Start Network Response is sent to the host.

Table 41 - Network Coordination FSM

State	Input	Action	Next State
0	NextBeacon=0	Hop to next channel. Reset NextHop and NextBeacon to correct values. Build	1

		Beacon and transmit. Execute IdentifyProcedure. If station queue not empty, transfer to transmit queue, indicating RFP in RFP Window required. Set RFPWindow timer.	
0	NextHop=0	Hop to next channel. Reset NextHop	
1	RFP Frame	Save source address and mark related station entry as having a message for this station.	0
1	RFPWindow= 0 and (ready queue not empty or RFPs received)	copy ready queue to transmit queue.	2
1	RFPWindow= 0 and awake window not 0		0
1	RFPWindow= 0 and SAR	Tune to first control channel and send Beacon	3
1	RFPWindow= 0	Enter Sleep mode	0
2	Attach Request, not a duplicate address. This station is coordinator. Network is infrastructured	Send Join Request to Host	2
2	Attach Request, duplicate address	Build Join Response with status of failure, duplicate address. Transmit Frame	2
2	Join Response	Build Attach Response with status indicated by Host. If status is acceptable, save device in network table. Transmit Frame	2
2	Data Frame and more expected frames	Send Data Command to Host	2
2	Data Frame, no more expected	Send Data Command to Host	2

	frames, and not all transmitted		
2	All received, All transmitted and awake window not 0		0
2	All received, All transmitted and SAR	Tune to first control channel and send SAR beacon	3
2	All received, All transmitted	Enter Sleep mode	0
3	Beacon Transmit Done and more control channels	Tune to next control channel and send Beacon	3
3	Beacon Transmit done and no more control channels	Enter Sleep mode	0

Station FSM

The AdjustClock procedure will sample beacons over a long time period (on the order of 10s of seconds) and determine the delta between the network coordinators clock (which is the network clock) and this stations clock. It will adjust the station clock in the absence of beacons.

The ModifyClock procedure will determine if the network clock in this station should be modified based on the calculations of AdjustClock. It also will set SAR if it is determined that sync can no longer be maintained by checking the InSync timer.

Table 42 - Station FSM

State	Input	Action	Next State
0	NextBeacon=0	Hop to next channel, Set NextBeacon and NextHop to correct values. If station	1

		queue not empty, transfer to transmit queue, indicating RFP in RFP Window required. Execute ModifyClock	
0	NextHop=0	Hop to next channel. Set NextHop to correct value.	1
1	Beacon Frame (not backup beacon)	Set Network Clock and other parameters. Execute AdjustClock.	0
1	RFP Frame	Save source address and mark related station entry as having a message for this station.	0
1	RFPWindow= 0 and (ready queue not empty or RFPs received)	copy ready queue to transmit queue.	2
1	RFPWindow= 0 and awake window not 0		0
1	RFPWindow= 0 and SAR	Tune to first control channel and send Beacon	3
1	RFPWindow= 0	Enter Sleep mode	0
2	Data Frame and more expected frames	Send Data Command to Host	2
2	Data Frame, no more expected frames, and not all transmitted	Send Data Command to Host	2
2	All received, All transmitted and awake window not 0		0
2	All received, All transmitted and SAR	Tune to first control channel.	3
2	All received, All transmitted	Enter Sleep mode	0
3	Beacon	Set Network Clock and other parameters. Execute AdjustClock.	1

Transmit Frame FSM

This FSM does not illustrate fragmentation. The inputs are either a frame at the head of the transmit queue, the backoff timer or the CLRTimer. For simplification, frames remain at the head of the queue until acted upon by an Action.

Table 43 - Station FSM

State	Input	Action	Next State
0	Frame in transmit queue	if Beacon then backoff = backoff_table[0]/2 else backoff = backoff_table[0]	1
1	backoff=0. medium is idle. head of queue is Beacon.	Transmit frame. remove from queue.	0
1	backoff=0. medium is idle. head of queue is broadcast.	Transmit frame. remove from queue. Backoff=backoff_table[chan retry]	5
1	backoff=0. medium is idle. In RFP window .	transmit RFP on radio. Set CLRTimer.	2
1	backoff=0. medium is idle . RFP required.	Transmit RFP on radio. Set CLRTimer.	3
1	backoff=0. medium is idle.	Transmit frame on radio. Set CLRTimer	4
1	backoff=0 . retries used up.	Delete head of transmit queue. send Data Transmit status to Host.	0
1	backoff=0. chan retries not used up.	Retry = retry + 1. Chan retry = chan retry+1 backoff = backoff_table[chan retry]	5
1	backoff=0. chan retries used up.	put frame back on station queue and save retry count	0
2	POLL received.	put frame on ready queue	0
2	CLRTimer=0. retries used up	Delete head of queue and send Data Transmit status to Host. Backoff = backoff_table[chan retry]	5
2	CLRTimer=0.	Retry=retry+1. put frame back on station queue and save retry count	0
3	POLL received.	Transmit frame at head of transmit queue. set CLRTimer.	4
3	CLRTimer=0. retries used up.	Delete head of queue and send Data Transmit status to Host. Backoff = backoff_table[chan retry]	5

3	CLRTimer=0. chan retries used up	retry=retry+1 put frame back on station queue and save retry count	0
3	CLRTimer=0.	Retry=retry+1 chan retry=chan retry+1 backoff=backoff_table[chan retry]	1
4	CLR received.	Delete head of queue. send Data Transmit status to Host. Backoff=backoff_table[chan retry]	5
4	CLRTimer=0 . retries used up.	Delete frame and send Data Transmit status to Host. Backoff=backoff_table[chan retry]	0
4	CLRTimer=0.	Retry=retry+1 chan retry=chan retry+1 backoff=backoff_table[chan retry]	1
5	backoff=0.		0

Receive Frame FSM

Every received frame will set the Reservation Timer by the reservation within it. The reservation is assumed to be from the beginning of the frame. It is possible that this value may be used and then the frame has an invalid FCS. In that case it is optional to honor the reservation value. Only frames with good FCS checks and a Network Id matching the station's network id are processed.

This FSM does not illustrate the usage of fragmentation.

Table 44 - Receive Frame FSM

State	Input	Action	Next State
0	CLR to this station	Pass to transmit FSM.	0
0	POLL to this station	Pass to transmit FSM	0
0	RFP to this station	Enqueue frame. Transmit POLL on radio.	0
0	Broadcast RFP	Enqueue frame.	0
0	Unicast Frame to this station	Enqueue frame. Transmit CLR on radio.	0
0	Broadcast Frame	Enqueue frame.	0
0	Frame to other station	if this station is network coordinator, indicate that frame's source station has had activity	0

The enclosed Appendix A entitled "Hardware Specification" provides details regarding the functionality and construction of a radio module built in accordance with the present invention. Appendix A is hereby incorporated herein in its entirety and made part of this specification.

Moreover, the scope of the present invention is intended to cover all variations and substitutions which are and which may become apparent from the illustrative embodiments of the present invention that is provided above, and the scope of the invention should be extended to the claimed invention and its equivalents. Finally, it is to be understood that many variations and modifications may be effected without departing from the scope of the present disclosure.

APPENDIX A

Intermec

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Release Date: 04/28/1998	Documentation Type and Subject:	Documentation No.: 565-002-050
Authors: Tom Schuster	HARDWARE PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATION	Page: 1 of 24
Authorization: Pat Kinney	Wireless Personal Area Network	Revision Level: B 6/12/98

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Revision History

Revision	Change	Date	Author
A	Initial Release	4/28/98	Tom Schuster
B	Hop tables, country codes	6/12/98	Tom Schuster

99

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document provides the specification for the short range radio transceiver module to be referred to as a wireless personal area network (WPAN). The WPAN module is intended for use in portable, handheld products.

The WPAN module will function as an RF modem. The implementation of this module will consist of an RF transceiver, a digital controller ASIC and the antenna. The architecture of the RF transceiver is a single conversion receiver and a direct launch transmitter. The architecture was chosen for its simplicity and ease of implementation which both translate to lower cost. The WPAN module includes all radio control, protocol implementation and host interface. The WPAN protocol is described in document 565-002-051.

The final phase of the program will yield an overall module package of approximately 1.0 X 1.5 X 0.3 inches. The WPAN will be integrated into portable computers, printers and other related devices.

Since the WPAN radio is to be installed in several devices, placement of the device can drastically affect antenna efficiency. The hope is that the antenna will be the same on all the hosts, although mounting of the radio module may require different designs.

The design of the WPAN and this specification are intended to address the requirements imposed by the United States Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 47 Part 15.249 and the European Telecommunications Standards Institute ETSI 300-328. Operation in other countries, governed by different regulations may require specification changes and shall be agreed upon at a later date.

2.0 ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS

2.1 Power Supply

2.1.1 Supply Voltage:

The Phase 1, release 1 and release 2 WPAN radio modules shall be supplied with a voltage between 4.0V and 6V. The supplied voltage is linearly regulated down to +3.3V and +3.6V on board to power the radio components and the digital components.

The Phase 1-release 1 module has 128K bytes of flash memory. The memory can be reprogrammed on board and in system. For reflashing of the memory the radio module must be supplied 12V +0.3V, -0.6V. It is assumed that the reflashing takes place in a service center. The ambient temperature should be 30° C or less for reflashing.

2.1.2 Maximum Supply Current

The WPAN module has several operational states: transmit, receive, standby, sleep, and off. Current consumption specifications for the five states is shown below. Transmit and receive states are used for communication between radios. Standby state is the ASIC and processor operational, the radio is turn off. Standby state is used in dumb mode when the host does not control RTS. The WPAN module enters sleep mode between beacons. The beacon timer and oscillator are the only operating circuit during sleep mode.

It should be noted that the host does not directly control any of the power states of the module. The host will indirectly control the module by notifying the radio of a pending message, which will wake up the radio. All sequencing of the states of the radio is handled in the protocol.

State	Current @ 3.3/3.6 V
Transmit	≤ 100 mA
Receive	≤ 100 mA
Standby	< 40 mA
Sleep	≤ 2 mA
Off	< 100 μA

2.2 Interface

2.2.1 RF I/O Connector

The Phase 1 release 1 and release 2 radio modules intended for the SaberTwo'th application do not have an RF connector. For the scanner the antenna is connected with a spring finger and for the base the RG 178 cable is directly soldered to the board.

2.2.2 Host Interface

The radio to host interface shall be through a flexible circuit board from the host to the WPAN module. The connector is a 1mm spacing flexible circuit connector. The pinout is below. The signals are 3.3 V CMOS levels. If required by the host, RS-232 conversion must be done external to the WPAN. The signals listed in the table below will be available on the host

connector. It should be noted that all hosts may not, and do not have to, make use of all the available signals. Use of the signals is outlined in the host protocol document. The RESETL pin is to be used for intelligent hosts only and will have a pull up resistor on the WPAN module to prevent a noise induced reset.

Pin	Pin	Description	Comments
1	TXD	Data to transmit out radio - input	Idle high, when active "1" is high "0" is low
2	RXD	Data received by radio - output	Idle high, when active "1" is high "0" is low
3,4	GND	Ground	
5,6	Vin	+3.6 V to 6 V	
7	RTS	Request to Send-input	Asserted = HIGH
8	CTS	Clear to Send-output	Asserted = HIGH
9	RID	Ring Indicator-output	Asserted = HIGH
10	DSR	Data Set Ready-output	Asserted = HIGH
11	RESETL	Input	Asserted = LOW
12	+3.3V	Regulated 3.3V to Host output	can be used for 5V to 3.3V logic level converters - 10 mA max

NOTE: There is no current limit protection of the 3.3V supply on pin 12. It is left to the host design to insure a load of less than 10 mA.

Host interface signals are directly connected to the ASIC. The logic levels specified by the Hitachi design guide are below:

Parameter	Minimum	Maximum	Conditions
V_{IL}, Low level input voltage	VSS - 0.3 V	0.2 X VDD	Guaranteed Input Low Voltage
V_{IH}, High-level input voltage	0.7 X VDD	VDD + 0.3V	Guaranteed Input High Voltage
V_{OL}, Low-level output voltage		0.4 V	I_{OL}=<12 mA
V_{OH}, High-level output voltage	VDD-0.5V 2.4 V		I_{OH}, <=100 uA I_{OH}, <=12 mA

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3.0 OPERATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 General

The RF transceiver architecture is a single down conversion receiver and a direct launch transmitter. The block diagram of the RF transceiver is shown in Figure 1. In the receive mode the PLL is programmed to 110.592 MHz below the desired channel. The input to the antenna is filtered by a bandpass filter, routed through a T/R switch, amplified and down converted to an IF frequency of 110.592 MHz. The IF signal is hard limited and baseband data is recovered with a quadrature detector. The output of the detector is sliced with a comparator and connects to the digital ASIC. In transmit mode the PLL is programmed to the desired channel and the data from the digital ASIC is filtered, attenuated and used to modulate the VCO control voltage.

3.1.1 Frequency of Operation

The WPAN shall operate in the 2400 to 2483.5 MHz Industrial, Scientific and Medical (ISM) frequency band. Sub-bands of this range may be required for countries other than the United States and will be addressed at a later date. The sub-bands will need to be identified prior to the production phase in order to be part of the ROMed software. The 2.4 GHz band was chosen for numerous reasons which are outlined below.

- 2.4 GHz RF fields do not propagate as well as signals in the 400 - 900 MHz bands, which helps in keeping the range and thus interference low.

- The 2.4 GHz band will permit a smaller antenna and could allow integration on the PCB.

- Host devices do not generate as much noise in the 2.4 GHz band compared to UHF and 900 MHz and the WPAN will not be desensitized by the host device.

- The 2.4 GHz band allows wider channel bandwidths thus higher data rates and wider deviations. The wider bandwidths tolerate frequency error and drift due to part tolerances and temperature changes and mismatches.

- The 2.4 GHz band allows more wide bandwidth channels because of the larger frequency allocation.

- The 2.4 GHz band has greater international acceptance.

- Higher carrier frequency simplifies compliance with CE Mark (as required by the European Community) and FCC receiver requirements for EMI susceptibility. Susceptibility requirements are specified up to 1 GHz, which will not have an effect on a radio operating with a 2.4 GHz carrier.

3.1.2 Link Data Rate:

The WPAN module supports a data rate of 1005 kbps. Release 2 is expected to include forward error correction (FEC) to provide more range and reduce retries. Effective data rate with FEC enabled will be 524 kbps.

figure 1 - radio block diagram

see page 20 of this appendix

3.1.3 Spreading

The WPAN radio will utilize a frequency hopping carrier to increase immunity to interference. Multiple hop sequences will be also be used for WPAN isolation. The transmit channel frequencies and the hop sequences are shown in Appendix A. The default dwell time is 250 mS, which is also the same as the default beacon interval. The dwell time and beacon interval can be increased or decreased with a corresponding effect on link maintenance power consumption. Beacon interval must be an integer multiple of the dwell time. Dwell time is selectable between 62.5 mS, 125 mS, 250 mS and 500 mS. The 500 mS dwell time is locked out for ETSI countries.

3.1.4 Channel Spacing

The channel bandwidth is 1.536 MHz and the channel and PLL programming table is shown in Appendix A. A total of 50 channels are available. The channel width and IF frequency were chosen primarily due to IF SAW filter availability. The lowest frequency SAW filter available in a small enough package, is at a frequency of 110.592 MHz, has a bandwidth of 1.5 MHz, and is typically used for DECT cordless phones.

3.1.5 State Transitions

The allowable state transitions and the maximum times allowed for the transition to take place are:

From	To	Transition time
Off	Receive	150 mS *
Sleep	Receive	10 mS *
Standby	Receive	1.5 mS
Receive	Transmit	500 µS
Transmit	Receive	500 µS

* Includes 8 mS for crystal oscillator stabilization time.

3.1.6 Host Data Rate

The data rate between the host and the WPAN module will default to 19.2 kbps. Data rates up to 115.2 kbps will be supported for intelligent hosts. The host protocol includes provisions to negotiate the higher data rates. It is desirable for the host interface to operate as fast as possible to conserve power and to shorten response time.

3.1.7 Response Time

In general, the average response time of the WPAN, operating in a power managed state, is one half the beacon time. The design default currently uses a 250 mS beacon time. The average response time will be 125 mS. The amount of interference will lengthen the response time. In the event of interference, the radio will utilize retries and frequency hopping to get the message through. The radio will retry four times during each dwell time for three dwell times. With these parameters, the maximum response time would be about one second. After which, if still unsuccessful the WPAN would notify the host of the unsent message.

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For the special case when the destination device is known to be awake then the message does not have to wait for an RFP window, but must honor the window if present.. The RFP and message can be sent immediately.

Several examples of the transaction timing are illustrated in a diagram in Appendix B.

3.2 Transmitter

3.2.1 Output Power

FCC Part 15.249 regulations limit field strength to 50 mV/m measured at 3 meters. If we assume perfect dipoles for conversion to dBm. The field strength converts to -51.69 dBm at 2400 MHz. The calculated path loss for 3 meters at 2400 MHz is 49.59 dB. Thus the maximum transmitter power allowable under Part 15.249 is -2.1 dBm. The transmitter output power specification is -2 dBm +/- 2 dB. This number includes losses of the antenna, the actual transmitter power delivered to a 50 ohm load will be greater. The modulation will be two level GFSK with a frequency deviation on the order of 450 kHz. A "1" data bit will encoded with a frequency deviation higher than carrier center frequency. A "0" data bit will be encoded with a frequency deviation lower than the carrier center frequency.

For FCC regulations, power level of harmonics and other spurs above 960 MHz is limited to 500 uV/m at 3 meters or 50 dBc from the fundamental, whichever is the lesser attenuation. The 500 uV/m at 3 meters is 40 dBc from the fundamental. The biggest concerns for the WPAN radio is receive mode local oscillator (LO) radiation and second and third harmonics. All frequencies below 960 MHz must be attenuated by 50 dBc which should not be a problem given the filters, the high level of integration and shielding (if required).

ESTI 300-328 requirements are -47 dBm above 1 GHz and -57 dBm below 1 GHz.

3.2.2 Transmitter Spectral Characteristics

The modulated transmitter output spectrum shall be less than 1.536 MHz channel bandwidth at 20 dB below peak power, with a random data pattern. The transmitter shall employ circuitry to contain the spectrum within the allotted bandwidth during activation and deactivation of the transmitter.

3.3 Receiver

3.3.1 Receiver Sensitivity

Receiver sensitivity shall be nominally -81 dBm at the antenna for a 1 x 10^{-5} Bit Error Rate (BER) at 1005 kbps. Included in the sensitivity specification is a noise figure estimate of ~6 dB, a 20 dB SNR for 10^{-5} BER, and a receiver noise bandwidth of 1.5 MHz. The range of the WPAN module is estimated to be greater than 50 feet for the 1005 kbps mode in an open air environment. The Release 2 module with FEC is expected to improve sensitivity by 6 dB.

3.3.2 Dynamic Range

Receiver dynamic range shall be approximately 71 dB for 1005 kbps. Nominally, the operational input power range shall be -10 dBm to -81 dBm for 1005 kbps.

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3.3.3 Interference Immunity

The WPAN radio must be able to support operation of up to 20 WPAN networks in an area of less than 300 square feet. Even with the designed in short range of the radio there is a great deal of potential interference. Interference management will be split between the physical and protocol design techniques.

WPAN isolation at the physical layer will be achieved by frequency hopping with multiple hop sequences and adequate IF filtering

WPAN isolation at the protocol layer will be achieved with CSMA/CA techniques and by utilizing dynamic address assignment that includes the hardwired host designation. Network address assignment will also be made during initialization. By combining the network address and the source/destination addresses in each communication, the messages will be isolated at the protocol layer. The WPAN protocol is outlined in greater detail in the Architecture and Protocol document.

3.4 Controller

The WPAN radio controller is 3.3 V custom digital ASIC. The block diagram of the release 1 ASIC is shown in Figure 2. The release 2 ASIC block diagram is shown in Figure 3. The main ASIC blocks are the processor core, memory and user gates. The ASIC vendor is Hitachi and the processor core is an H8/300H. Memory requirements are 32K bytes ROM for program memory, 4K bytes SRAM for message buffers and execution memory and 128 bytes of EEPROM. Release 1 modules use an H8/3048 processor with 4K SRAM and 128K Flash in conjunction with a gate array. After completion of system test and the gate array and H8 will be combined into a standard cell ASIC and the program code would be put in ROM.. For the least expensive WPANs, the program memory needs to be masked ROM. The EEPROM is used to store network configuration information after a network has been initiated. Storing the network configuration information will permit the network to resynchronize after a battery swap in any device.

The number of user gates is approximately 6000. The user gates perform such functions as the HDLC protocol, PLL programming, and power and TX/RX control of the radio. Other blocks of the radio include a serial port for the host interface, timer for beacon control, crystal oscillator amplifiers, an ADC for RSSI monitoring, and a DAC for synthesizer crystal warping.

4.0 MECHANICAL

4.1 Dimensions

In the final phase of the WPAN development the size of the module will be less than 1.0" X 1.5" X 0.3". For the first phase the radio board outline approximately 1.3" X 3.9" and is intended to fit into the handle of the SaberTwo'th scanner. Exact board dimensions for Phase 1 are called out in the fabrication drawing, document 144-781-xxx, where the xxx represents the latest revision of the board.

4.2 Mounting Provisions

For the first phase incorporated in the handheld scanners the radio board will slide into the handle of the scanner similar to the decoder board. In the base station application the same module will be mounted on standoffs from the base station main board.

figure 2 - release 1 ASIC block diagram

see page 21 of this appendix

figure 3 - release 2 ASIC block diagram

see page 22 of this appendix

4.3 Shielding

The WPAN module is to provide the necessary shielding, if required, to meet the governmental regulations.

5.0 Antenna

The antenna for the radio must present a 2:1 VSWR (9.5 dB return loss) from the preselector filter out to the antenna to the radio. An antenna with a poor return loss will affect load pulling of the VCO.

The antenna for the handheld scanner is a screw that is also use to fasten the battery extender to the handle. Connection to the screw antenna is with a spring finger soldered to the radio board. The antenna for the base is a simple coaxial cable dipole soldered directly to the radio board.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL

6.1 Operational Temperature Range

-20 to +60° C.

6.2 Storage Temperature Range

-30 to +70° C.

6.3 Humidity:

5% to 95%, non-condensing at 45° C.

6.5 Mechanical Shock

With appropriate mechanical enclosures based on Intermec's design criteria (which will be individual device dependent) the WPAN radio will survive a four foot drop to concrete.

6.6 Vibration

20gRMS, 3 axis random for 1 Hour.

6.7 Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)

The WPAN module shall survive 15 kV air discharge and 8 kV conducted while mounted in the host device, per standard test procedure, NPN 568-004-010.

7.0 REGULATORY:

The WPAN module, shall meet minimum requirements of FCC 15.249 and ETSI 300-328.

8.0 MANUFACTURABILITY/TESTABILITY

The WPAN module will require tuning of the reference crystal oscillator used for the PLL. The tuning will occur at final manufacturing test and consists of setting the output of a DAC to tune

the crystal oscillation frequency. This should be the only adjustment made on the WPAN. Final test will verify a minimum sensitivity of the radio and transmitted power out.

9.0 MEAN TIME BETWEEN FAILURES

For the WPAN MTBF, a failure will be defined as an electrical hardware failure under normal operating conditions which causes the WPAN to be non-operational. The production version of the WPAN will be a highly integrated module with a minimum number of parts and interconnect. In general, the MTBF and the parts count and associated interconnect and solder joints are directly related. The WPAN MTBF should be very long since it will be highly integrated. A MTBF will be calculated based on the final design and will be greater than 30,000 hours.

Appendix A - Transmit Channel Frequency Table and Hop Sequences

Channel	Frequency (MHz)	Channel	Frequency (MHz)
1	2403840000	26	2442240000
2	2405376000	27	2443770000
3	2406912000	28	2445312000
4	2408448000	29	2446848000
5	2409984000	30	2448384000
6	2411520000	31	2449920000
7	2413056000	32	2451456000
8	2414592000	33	2452992000
9	2416128000	34	2454528000
10	2417664000	35	2456064000
11	2419200000	36	2457600000
12	2420736000	37	2459136000
13	2422272000	38	2460672000
14	2423808000	39	2462208000
15	2425344000	40	2463744000
16	2426880000	41	2465280000
17	2428416000	42	2466816000
18	2429952000	43	2468352000
19	2431488000	44	2469888000
20	2433024000	45	2471424000
21	2434560000	46	2472960000
22	2436096000	47	2474496000
23	2437632000	48	2476032000
24	2439168000	49	2477568000
25	2440704000	50	2479104000

The version 1.02 software has 40 different hop sequences defined. Each hop sequence has 24 hops. There are seven selection sets used for the 40 sequences. The Sequence Set Code 0 can select any of the 40 hop sequences. All other set codes are limited to the corresponding set of four or eight.

Sequence Set Code	Frequency range (MHz)	Channel Range	Number of Channels	Number of Sequences	Control Channels	Applicable countries
0	2400 - 2483.5	1 - 50	50	40	6, 21, 36	US, Canada, Any full band ETSI
1	2400 - 2445	1 - 26	26	8	6,14,21	Australia, New Zealand, China
2	2446 - 2483.5	31 - 50	20	8	36,40,47	France
3	2450 - 2483.5	33 - 50	18	4	36,40,44	Argentina, Mexico
4	2445 - 2475	30 - 45	16	4	36,40,44	Spain
5	2418 - 2457	13 - 33	21	4	16,21,26	Israel
6	2435 - 2465	24 - 38	15	4	26,31,36	Hong Kong

The sequences are listed in the table below:

Sequence number	Country Code	Hop Channel																						
1	0	36	35	1	20	6	25	29	9	21	13	15	46	36	32	28	12	6	42	43	37	21	5	3	4
2	0	21	22	17	19	6	46	48	27	36	39	20	13	21	18	50	45	6	4	12	23	36	34	24	15
3	0	21	4	19	48	36	45	13	8	6	38	10	24	21	42	30	29	36	17	41	43	6	39	7	15
4	0	36	41	30	1	21	7	2	44	6	49	24	35	36	5	17	27	21	32	9	45	6	40	38	39
5	0	6	30	42	34	36	16	40	9	21	5	31	28	6	7	24	37	36	22	46	25	21	23	48	13
6	0	6	12	37	18	36	25	32	3	21	1	42	17	6	31	8	38	36	4	34	46	21	10	9	22
7	0	36	47	7	31	21	14	19	1	6	42	13	11	36	10	25	38	21	49	34	46	6	3	37	22
8	0	6	19	35	32	36	4	50	39	21	1	28	18	6	29	44	49	36	34	8	22	21	11	14	15
9	0 or 1	21	8	9	24	6	10	19	23	14	11	26	18	21	2	13	7	6	17	15	5	14	20	12	25
10	0 or 1	14	11	15	1	21	7	26	17	6	18	3	4	14	9	20	5	21	10	23	25	6	16	22	19
11	0 or 1	6	16	19	1	21	10	12	22	14	7	2	15	6	26	25	20	21	18	11	4	14	3	23	5
12	0 or 1	21	23	8	4	14	9	26	3	6	15	2	12	21	17	10	20	14	22	24	18	6	7	25	19
13	0 or 1	21	2	15	18	6	24	20	12	14	8	3	19	21	13	16	7	6	11	5	4	14	25	1	26
14	0 or 1	21	11	12	10	14	7	5	4	6	17	26	16	21	22	24	9	14	19	18	1	6	3	8	2
15	0 or 1	21	13	11	9	6	23	26	15	14	2	25	24	21	4	19	18	6	20	5	17	14	3	10	8
16	0 or 1	14	18	17	3	6	15	26	9	21	10	16	5	14	4	19	1	6	22	25	13	21	20	2	24
17	0 or 2	47	45	31	35	36	49	33	32	40	38	42	46	47	44	43	37	36	50	34	39	40	48	41	39
18	0 or 2	40	33	35	39	36	37	41	32	47	44	34	45	40	31	42	50	36	48	49	46	47	43	38	45
19	0 or 2	40	41	32	35	47	37	38	42	36	48	44	34	40	49	39	33	47	31	46	50	36	45	43	49
20	0 or 2	47	50	41	48	40	49	42	46	36	39	33	45	47	43	37	44	40	35	32	31	36	34	38	39
21	0 or 2	36	44	46	48	40	37	39	33	47	45	32	42	36	34	43	49	40	35	41	50	47	38	31	38
22	0 or 2	40	38	34	35	36	43	32	44	47	42	33	37	40	31	45	41	36	46	50	49	47	48	39	31
23	0 or 2	40	34	48	32	36	46	35	31	47	33	41	37	40	42	38	44	36	39	49	50	47	43	45	43
24	0 or 2	47	43	34	38	36	42	46	39	40	49	33	45	47	32	50	41	36	37	44	48	40	31	35	43
25	0 or 3	44	49	37	50	36	43	45	33	40	35	48	38	44	41	42	39	36	47	34	46	40	39	45	42
26	0 or 3	44	45	50	47	40	43	39	48	36	37	41	49	44	38	46	35	40	33	34	42	36	47	46	35
27	0 or 3	40	39	42	48	36	45	37	34	44	33	50	35	40	41	38	43	36	46	47	49	44	41	38	43
28	0 or 3	44	50	48	43	36	37	42	35	40	39	41	33	44	45	46	38	36	40	34	47	40	43	33	38
29	0 or 4	44	34	31	42	36	32	30	39	40	41	33	37	44	43	38	45	36	35	43	34	40	41	42	35
30	0 or 4	36	41	33	43	40	39	42	32	44	30	38	45	36	34	37	31	40	35	37	39	44	30	32	39
31	0 or 4	36	33	45	37	40	34	43	42	44	39	31	32	36	30	38	41	40	35	45	34	44	39	43	35
32	0 or 4	36	32	34	42	40	45	33	30	44	43	38	35	36	39	37	41	40	31	34	43	44	45	30	31
33	0 or 5	26	32	30	29	16	25	13	33	21	27	18	19	26	20	31	22	16	17	24	15	21	14	23	28
34	0 or 5	21	23	30	20	16	33	25	27	26	22	13	28	21	15	31	17	16	18	29	24	26	32	19	14
35	0 or 5	16	27	23	31	26	14	15	25	21	22	18	29	16	30	32	33	26	28	24	19	21	20	17	13
36	0 or 5	16	17	18	24	26	28	33	19	21	22	15	20	16	14	27	13	26	30	29	23	21	25	32	31
37	0 or 6	36	28	34	38	26	27	29	25	31	35	30	33	36	32	37	24	26	33	34	29	31	30	27	32
38	0 or 6	36	33	28	30	26	29	25	35	31	37	32	27	36	24	38	34	26	28	25	34	31	37	35	30
39	0 or 6	31	27	29	38	36	28	32	35	26	25	34	24	31	33	30	37	36	37	27	30	26	24	28	38
40	0 or 6	36	30	29	38	31	28	35	37	26	27	33	24	38	34	32	25	31	25	33	24	26	27	35	32

Case I = One possible transmitter, one transmission

Warmup and media sense	Beacon message 10 bytes I/O + 31 bytes info	RFP Window = 2 * number of transmitters *(Avg back off time + RFP + T/R + Poll)	Backoff timer counts only if media is idle, count between 1 & 64	T/R	Data Message - 10 bytes I/O + 12bytes header/CRC + 1 - 256 bytes data	T/R	CLR message 10 bytes I/O + 14 bytes info
2 mS	1M=328 uS	1M=4.8mS	Min : 30.52uS Max : 1.95mS	0.5 mS	1Mbps Min : 184uS Max : 2.22mS	0.5 mS	1M : 192uS

1Mbps
Min : 8.5mS
Max : 12.45mS

Case II = Two possible transmitters, two transmissions

Warmup and media sense	Beacon message 10 bytes I/O + 31 bytes info	RFP Window = 2 * number of transmitters *(Avg back off time + RFP + T/R + Poll)	Backoff timers count only if media is idle count between 1 & 64	T/R	Device 1 : Data Message - 10 bytes I/O + 12 bytes header/CRC + 1 - 256 bytes data	T/R	CLR message 10 bytes I/O + 14 bytes info	Backoff timers count only if media is idle count between 1 & 64	T/R	Device 2 : Data Message - 10 bytes I/O + 12 bytes header/CRC + 1 - 256 bytes data	T/R	CLR message 10 bytes I/O + 14 bytes info
2 mS	1M=328 uS	1M=9.5mS	Min : 30.52uS Max : 1.95mS	0.5 mS	1Mbps Min : 184uS Max : 2.22mS	0.5 mS	1M : 192uS	Min : 3032uS Max : 1.95mS	0.5 mS	1Mbps Min : 184uS Max : 2.22mS	0.5 mS	1M = 192 uS

1Mbps
Min : 14.6mS
Max : 24.65mS

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Case II - Two possible transmitters, one transmission with errors on reception (bad CRC)

Warmup and node scan	Beacon message 10 bytes I/O + 31 bytes info	RFP Window = 2 * number of transmitters *(Avg back off time + RFP - T/R + Poll)	Backoff timers count only if media is idle count between 1 & 64	T/R	Device 1 : Data Message - 10 bytes I/O + 12 bytes header/CRC + 1 - 256 bytes data	T/R	CLR timeout	Backoff timers count only if media is idle count between 1 & 128	T/R	RFP message 10 bytes I/O + 14 bytes info	T/R	Poll message 10 bytes I/O + 15 bytes info	T/R	Device 2 : Data Message - 10 bytes I/O + 12 bytes header/CRC + 1 - 256 bytes data	T/R	CLR Message 10 bytes I/O + 14 bytes info
2 mS	1M=120 uS	1M=9.5mS	Min : 30.52uS Max : 1.95 mS	0.5 mS	1Mbps Min : 184uS Max : 2.22mS	0.5 mS	.5 mS	Min : 30.52uS Max : 3.91mS	0.5 mS	1M : 192uS	0.5 mS	1M : 200uS	0.5 mS	1 Mbps Min : 184 uS Max : 2.22mS	.5 mS	1M : 192uS

1Mbps
Min : 17.3mS
Max : 29.25mS

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Case IV = One transmission if destination is known to be on. (No RFP window)

Warmup	Hidden node detect	Backoff timers count only if media is idle count between 1 & 64	T/R	RFP message 10 bytes 1/0 + 14 bytes info	T/R	Poll message 10 bytes 1/0 + :5 bytes info	T/R	Device 1 : Data Message - 10 bytes 1/0 + 12 bytes header/CRC + 1 - 256 bytes data	T/R	CLR messag 10 bytes 1/0 + 14 bytes info
10 mS	1M : 4.8mS	Min : 30.52uS Max : 1.95mS	0.5 mS	1M : 192uS	0.5 mS	1M : 200uS	0.5 mS	1Mbps Min : 184uS Max : 2.22mS	0.5 mS	1M : 152uS

1Mbps
Min : 17.6mS
Max : 21.55mS

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Figure 1:Radio Block Diagram

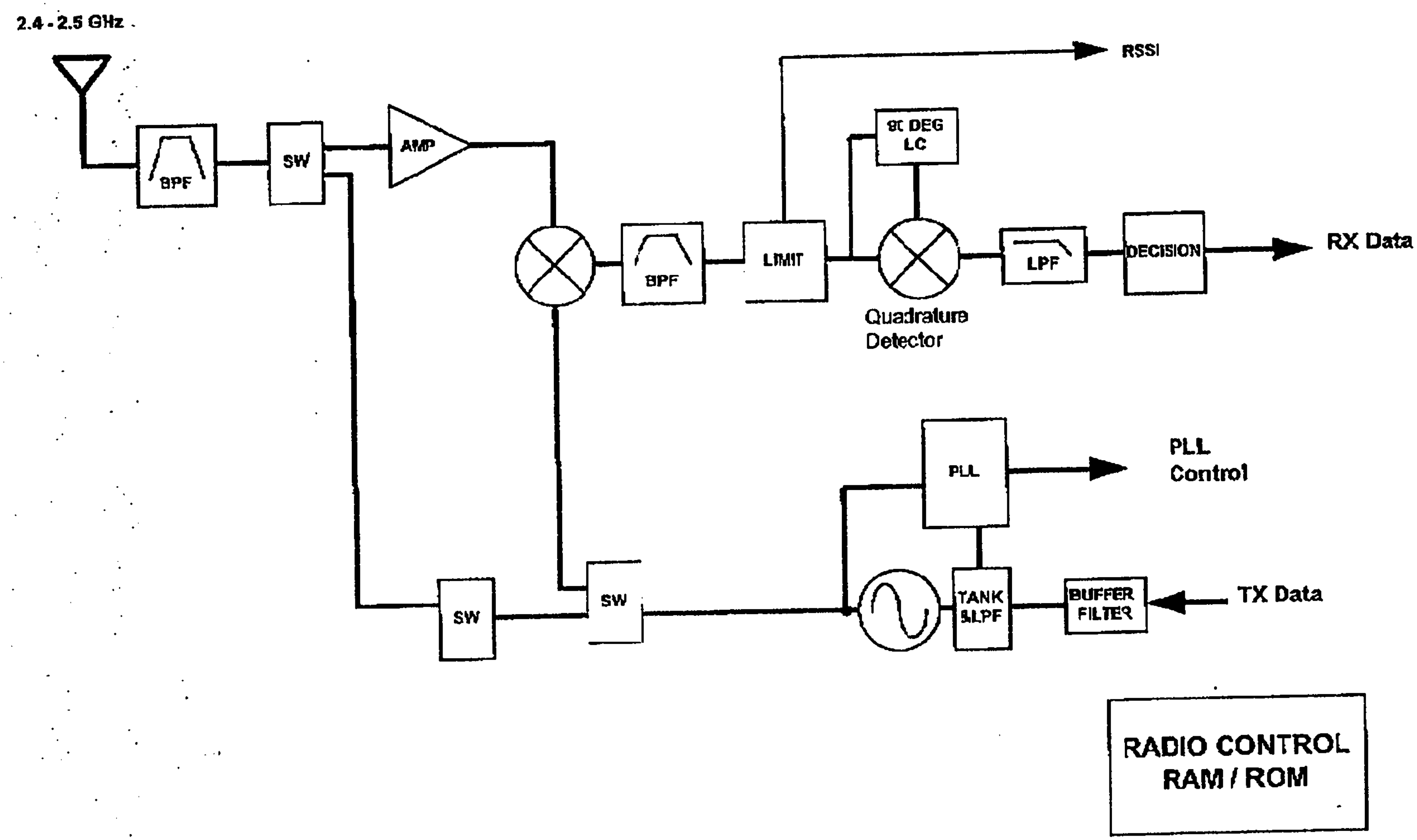

Figure 2:Release 1 ASIC Block Diagram

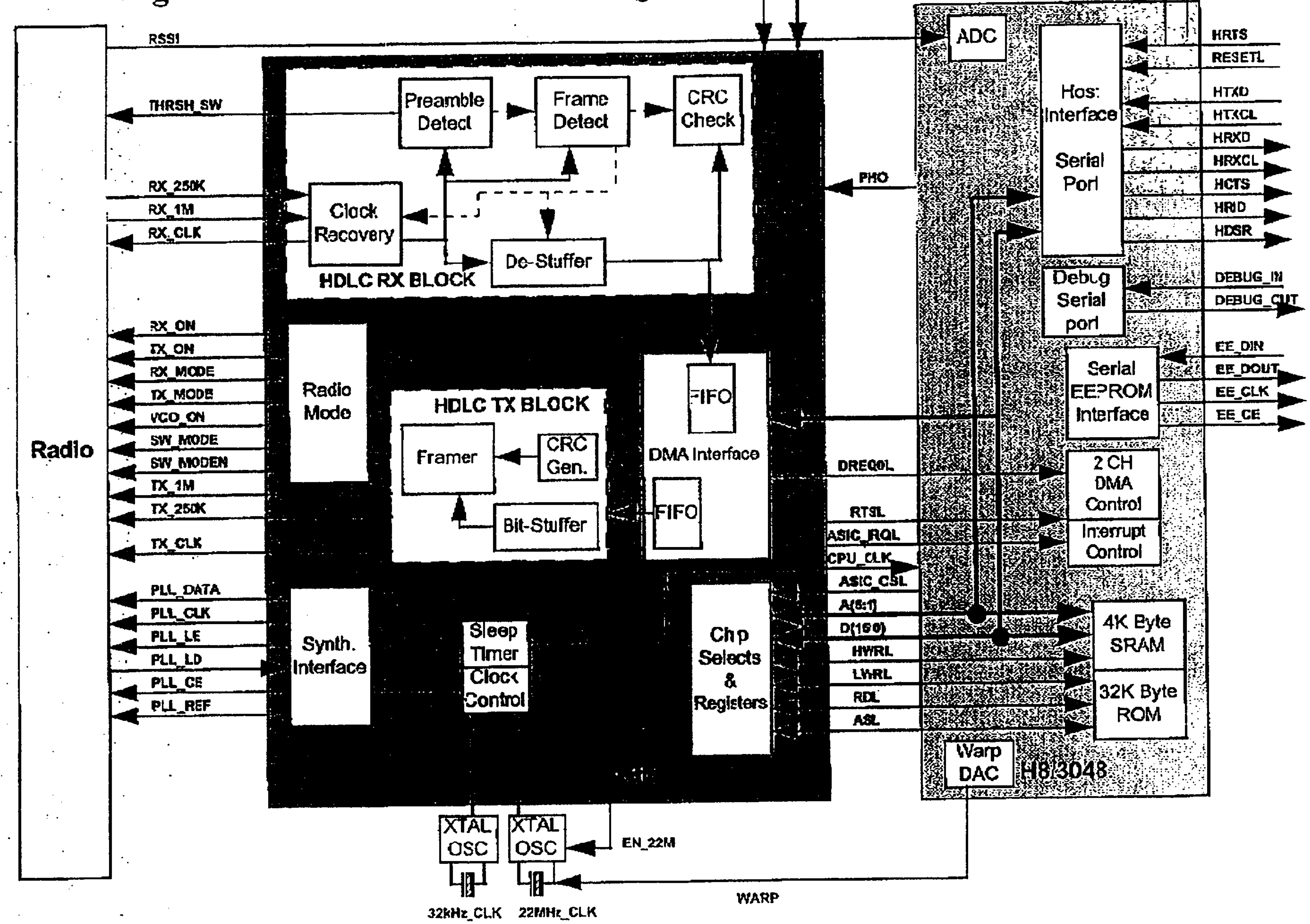

Figure 3:Release 2 ASIC Block Diagram

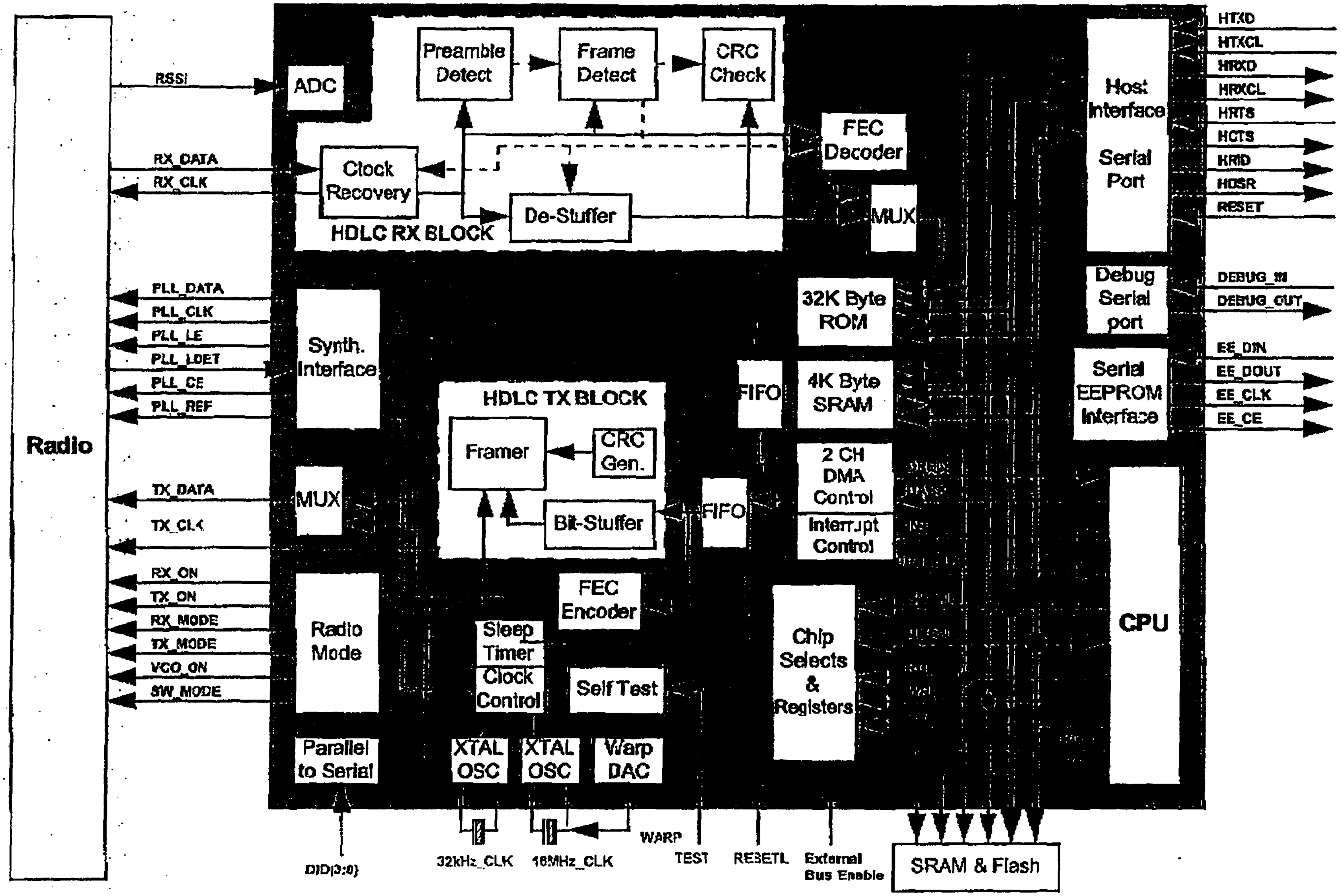

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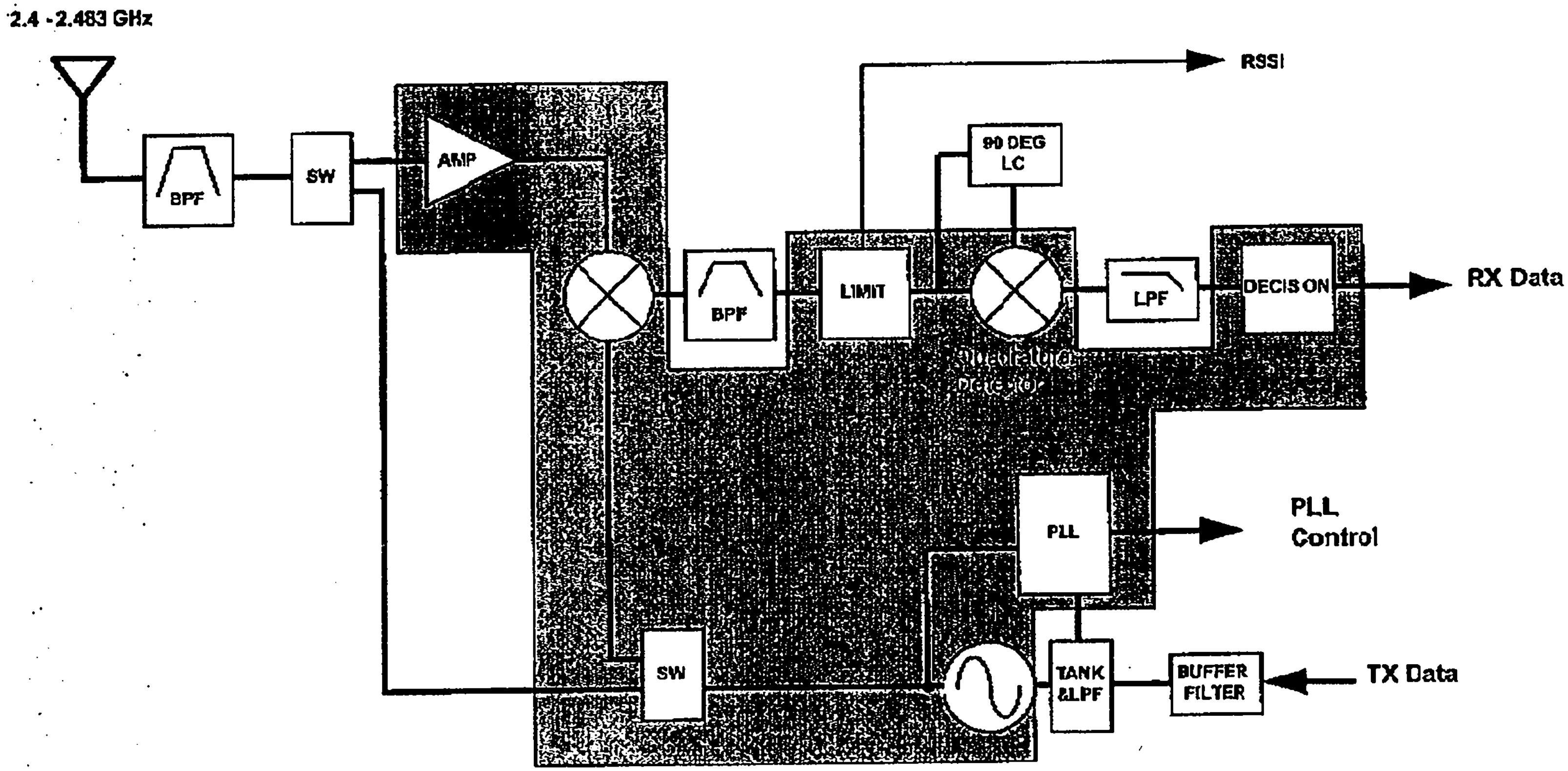
Figure 1:Radio Block Diagram



Shaded area represents RF ASIC

RADIO CONTROL
RAM / ROM

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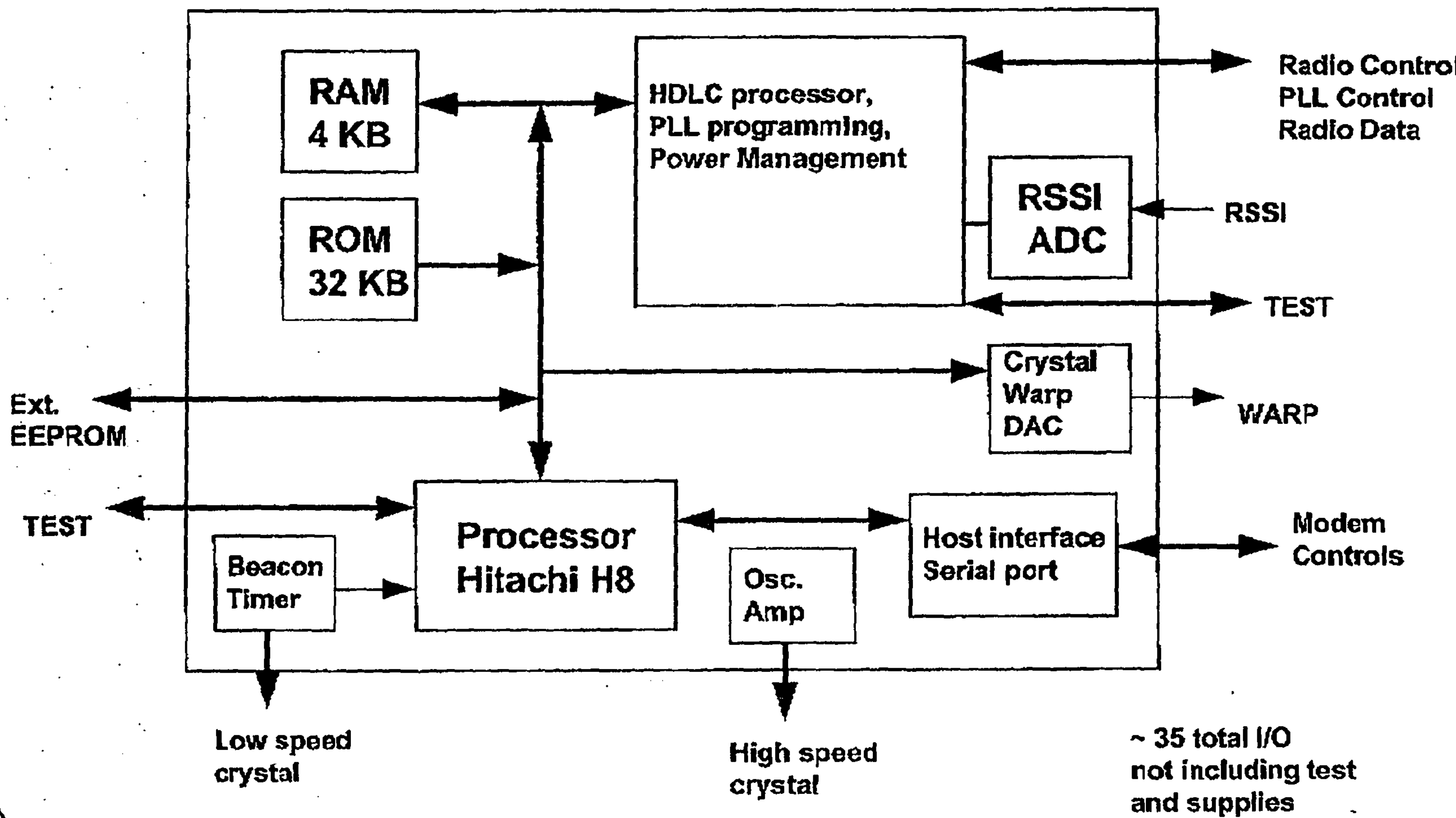
Figure 2:Digital ASIC Block Diagram



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APPENDIX B

Intermec

A **UNOVA** Company

Microlink Radio

Architecture and Protocol

Release Date: 04/28/1998	Documentation Type and Subject:	Documentation No.: 565-002-051
Authors: Joe Kubler	Architecture and Protocol	Page: 1 of 38
Authorization: Pat Kinney	Wireless Personal Area Network	Revision Level: E 4/28/98

Revision History

Revision	Change	Date	Author
E	Initial Release	4/28/98	Joe Kubler

1. Overview

This document defines the Architecture of the Norand Microlink radio intended for use in both Personal Area Networks (PAN) and Infrastructured Networks. Personal Area Networks consist only of low power devices using distributed power management. Infrastructured Networks depend on an access point to distribute messages to and from a host network as well as within the Infrastructure Network (i.e., from one station in the network to another). Permanently assigned physical addresses are not required in either case and a flexible host interface is provided to allow connection to a variety of stations.

2. General Requirements

This section defines some general requirements that must be met by the Architecture.

- Support a small number (up to 10) devices in a network
- Support a high density of overlapping networks (15 to 20 networks in a 300 foot area)
- Provide a simple serial and an intelligent host interface option
- Provide an RS-232 or a serial 3V CMOS physical host interface option
- Provide multipoint capability
- Provide a minimum throughput of 19200 bps in any environment
- Allow the user to select a set of devices and automatically configure the network

Unless noted otherwise, all bytes are sent least significant bit first and all multibyte fields are sent most significant byte first, that is high endian ordering.

3. Software Architecture

A microprocessor in the radio module implements the radio and host protocols. The processor will handle framing for both interfaces (simultaneously) and buffering for several messages. The implementation of the host interface (in smart mode) will provide simple support for the host computer's implementation of its radio driver.

3.1 External Interfaces

3.1.1 Norand Hand Held Computers (HHC)

Norand will provide both NDIS device drivers and WIN95 virtual com ports. An NDIS interface supports standard higher level protocols over the radio. A virtual com port supports streams of bytes to standard serial devices such as printers.

3.1.2 Other Devices

The Host Interface section defines procedures for communicating to the radio using the 3V CMOS serial interface (optionally connected to an RS-232 interface adapter). Norand will provide a simple "C" language API as a sample device driver

4. Host Interface

4.1 Physical Interface

The physical interface to the host device is a 3V CMOS serial interface or with an adapter, an RS-232 interface.

4.1.1 Serial 3V CMOS Host.

The interface has the following signals:

Signal	Direction	Usage
TX	From Host	Serial data from host.
RX	From Radio	Serial data from radio.
RTS	From Host	Request to send. This will power up the radio host interface and interrupt the radio to indicate that the host has a message.
CTS	From Radio	Clear to send. The radio is powered up and the radio is ready to accept data on TX and send data on RX
RI	From Radio	Interrupt to host to indicate that the radio has a message for host. When the radio asserts CTS, RI will be unasserted.
RESET	From Host	This signal hard resets the radio. It will have a pull up resistor so that it may remain unconnected.
DSR	From Radio	The radio asserts this line when it has finished its reset process. It may be connected to RTS when RTS is not managed by the host. This allows the host interface to remain active.

4.1.2 RS-232 Host

A secondary PC board connected to the 3V CMOS interface will provide RS-232 signal levels for all the serial interface lines (except Reset).

4.1.3 Data Rate

Upon reset, the data rate will be 19200. A smart interface command can change the rate to one of 19200, 38400, 57600, or 115200.

4.1.4 Asynchronous Framing

The framing will be 8 bit, no parity, 1 stop bit. The least significant bit of each byte of data is sent first, after the start bit.

4.2 Host Protocol

The radio provides two types of control interfaces. Pre-programmed devices that cannot directly control the radio use a dumb interface. In this case, a very simple hardware controlled modem device is emulated. The host and radio protocols include a lock command so that a station using a smart host interface can dedicate for its use another station (such as a printer with a dumb interface) and thus prevent interleaved data or other such problems. Normally this is a higher layer problem, protocols solve the problem to manage devices using the dumb interface.

A programmable host uses the smart interface to actively manage the radio.

Upon reset, the radio assumes a dumb interface.

4.2.1 Dumb Interface

The dumb interface passes just data. Control and selection of dumb devices, if required, must be handled by the other end of the radio data link. In those cases where the host device does not use RTS/CTS signaling, RTS can be asserted by connecting the DSR signal from the radio to RTS. While RTS is asserted, the radio cannot power down its end of the host interface and thus may use more power. In cases where the host device can assert RTS and await CTS, the radio will power manage the host interface. While RTS is asserted, the host can send data to the radio. When either RTS is unasserted or a gap in character arrival occurs, the radio will send the data to one of the following destinations, in order of highest to lowest priority:

- The destination device which has currently selected the radio connected to this host device.
- The last device that communicated with a unicast message to this device.
- The broadcast address.

4.2.2 Smart Interface

The smart interface can control operation of the radio, establishing networks, removing networks, collecting statistics, transmitting multicasts, managing destination devices with dumb interfaces, etc.

The Host establishes this interface by first asserting RTS (this is necessary to allow the radio unit to power up the host interface). It then awaits CTS from the radio. Next RTS is unasserted and the host immediately sends the escape sequence DLE(hex 10) ENQ(hex 05). The radio will use this sequence to enter the smart interface mode. The host may then begin a sequence to communicate with the radio.

Once the smart mode has been entered, all further communication is encapsulated in frames as follows:

Field	Size	Usage
Length	16 bits	The number of bytes in the message, including Ctl, Sequence and Check
Ctl	8 bits	The command to the radio
Sequence	8 bits	Sequence number of message
Info	0..Length*8 bits	The information used by the command
Check	8 bits	Checksum of Length through Info fields, inclusive

When the radio has a frame to send to the host, it will assert RI.

When the host is ready to exchange frames, it will assert RTS and wait for the radio to assert CTS. After the radio asserts CTS, it unasserts RI. At this time bi-directional exchanges are possible until the host unasserts RTS. If this occurs in the middle of a frame (either from or to the radio), the frame is aborted. The receiver of a frame (other than the acknowledge frame) must acknowledge the frame.

4.2.2.1 Ctl Field

The Ctl field is composed of two parts. The low 4 bits are the command and the high 4 bits are used as follows:

Bit	Name	Usage
7	Retry	This command is a re-transmission of a previous command.
6	reserved	
5	More Data	The sending device has more data to send to receiver
4	reserved	

4.2.2.2 Frames From Host to Radio

The following table defines the commands from the host device.

Command	Value(hex)	Usage
Data	0	Data to send on the radio
Initiate	1	Initiate network
Status	2	Status request to radio
Ack	3	Positive acknowledgment of frame from radio
Join Response	4	Allow/disallow device to join network
Start Network	5	Start network with all accepted devices
Join Network	6	Join one of specified networks
Device Management	7	Manage remote destination for use by this host
Diagnostics	8	Perform various radio diagnostic and service functions
Set Parms	D	Set host interface parms
Version Request	E	Request the radio version information
Network Management	F	Network Management request or response

4.2.2.3 Frames From Radio to Host

The following table defines the commands and status messages from the radio.

Command/Response	Value(hex)	Usage
Data	0	Data received from the radio
Initiate Response	1	Response to Initiate network command
Status Response	2	Status response to host
Ack	3	Positive acknowledgment of frame from host
Join Request	4	Device request to join network
Start Network Response	5	Network has been started
Join Network Response	6	One of requested networks has been joined
Device Management Response	7	Result of attempt to manage remote destination
Diagnostic Response	8	Result of diagnostic request
Data Transmit Status	D	The status of last data request from host
Version Response	E	The version information of the radio.
Network Management	F	Network Management request or response

4.2.2.4 Sequence Field

Each frame transmitted across the interface has a sequence number. A re-transmission of a frame will have the Retry bit set in the Ctl field and the same sequence number as the previous attempt. Ack frames will use the sequence number of the received frame that is being acknowledged. The sequence number is incremented for each unique frame (other than Ack frames) sent across the interface.

4.2.2.5 Chk Field

This is a modulo 8 sum of all bytes in each command or response message including the Length field through the Info field. The receiver of the message will also calculate the checksum and if the calculated field equals the received field, immediately send an Ack frame response.

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4.2.3 Host Command and Response Formats

4.2.3.1 Data

Both the radio and host will use this command to pass data messages across the interface. The maximum number of data bytes is indicated in the version and status responses from the radio. The format of the command is as follows:

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Address	2	The destination of the message. All ones indicates broadcast
Awake Window	2	The time in 0.1 seconds that the host radio should remain awake after sending the data packet.
Data	Length bytes	The data to send. This must not exceed the maximum number indicated by the radio

4.2.3.2 Initiate Command

This command is used by the host to Initiate a new Microlink network. Upon receipt of this command, the radio will send Initiate commands on the radio control channels and pass all attach requests (that do not have duplicate source addresses) to the host. The format of the command is as follows:

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Network Id	2	The network id to use for the network. NOTE that a Network Id with all bits set to one is a broadcast Network Id that should not be used in this command.
Dwell Time	2	Dwell time of network in network ticks(one tick is approximately 30.5 microseconds(This should be one of the following: 2048 (62.5 milliseconds),4096 (150 milliseconds), 8192 (250 milliseconds) and 16384 (500 milliseconds)
Device Resync Time	2	Number of beacon intervals between attempts to recover missing devices from network.
AgeFactor	2	Time in 0.1seconds to age out inactive Node table entries.
HopSequence	1	Hop sequence to use. If this value is 255, then the radio will randomly assign the sequence to use.
Beacon Interval	1	Time between beacons in hops. For example, a value of 1 is equal to Dwell Time
Transmit Devices	1	Number of devices likely to transmit in any dwell interval. The radio will use this to calculate the RFP Window. This window affects the link maintenance power.
Type Flags	1	This field defines the type of network and controls its initialization. The field is composed of the following bit fields: Bit(s) Usage 7 Rejoin. Rejoin previous network. 6 Wakeup Defer. If one, the network requires additional hidden node protection. 5 Network Type. If one, the network is Infrastructured, otherwise it is a PAN. 4 Temporary Network. Don't save parms in eeprom. 2-3 Data Rate. Values are as follows: 0 250kbps. 1 1Mbps. 0-1 Power. If Network Type is PAN, then this field indicates the power to use during initialization. Its values are as follows: 0 Transmit Initiate at lowest level. 1 Transmit Initiate at level 1. 2 Transmit Initiate at level 2. 3 Transmit Initiate at full power.
SAR	1	Rate at which to perform search and rescues for stations that are "lost". This is in Beacon times.
Ninfo	1	Length of Info field
Info	Ninfo	Any arbitrary information that the host would like distributed to potential network joiners.

To establish a PAN, the Data Rate would be 1, the Network Type would be 0 and the Power would be set to 0. An infrastructured network could set the Data Rate to 0 (if greater range is useful. This would be approximately 6db additional link margin) or to 1, and the Type to 1. For PAN, if Rejoin is set, then the radio will attempt to "discover" the previous instance of the network before it sends the Initiate frame. If the previous network is "discovered", then after the Initiate response, a Start command must not be sent because the network has already been rejoined. For Infrastructured networks, a Start is not needed as the network will start upon valid receipt of this command.

4.2.3.3 Initiate Response

This response is generated as the result of an Initiate Network command.

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Status	2	Status of Initiate. Values are as follows: 0 Initiate Command in progress. 1 Infrastructured network started 2 Network rejoined 3 Invalid Parameter 4 Network already Initialized/Started

4.2.3.4 Status Request/Response

This request/response pair is used to get status information from the radio. This includes counters and network information. The format of the Status Request is as follows:

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Type	1	Type of request. Values are as follows: 0 Request Statistics 1 Request and Clear Statistics

The format of the response is as follows:

Field	Size(bits)	Usage
MaxLength	16	Maximum length of data field in data command
Nmessage	16	Maximum number of outstanding messages allowed
TxFrames	32	Number of frames successfully sent
TxError	32	Number of frames that retried out
Sync Lost	32	Number of times synchronization has been lost
Device Lost	32	Number of times devices have been detected as out of communication
RxFrames	32	Number of received frames with good FCS
RxTooLong	32	Number of received frames that where too long
RxFCSErr	32	Number of received frames that had FCS errors
RxDuplicate	32	Number of frames detected as duplicates
RxNoBuffer	32	Number of times frame ignored because of buffer unavailability
Status	16	General status of adapter. Bit definition is as follows: Bit Usage 0 In a network 1 This station initiated the network 2 This station transferred the network 4 This station is current network coordinator 5 Station currently out of sync 6 Low data rate (250kbps)
Address	16	Station address.
Network Id	16	Network id
Beacon Interval	16	Time between beacons in network ticks(approximately 30.5 microseconds)
Dwell Time	16	Dwell Time of network in network ticks
Hop Sequence	16	Hopping Sequence of network

4.2.3.5 Ack

This frame is sent by both the radio and host to acknowledge correct reception of a frame across the interface. The sequence number in the frame is copied from the frame being acknowledged. If an Ack is not received within 100 milliseconds, the sender will re-transmit the unacknowledged frame.

4.2.3.6 Join Request

After a Initiate Command has been issued, Attach Request messages received by the radio will be sent to the host. This request indicates a remote device that has detected the host's attempt to Initiate a network and has requested to join that network. The host can accept or reject the device with the Join Response Command. The format of this request is as follows:

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Address	2	The address of the requesting device.
Type	2	Remote device type. The radio module has a type selector on the PC board which is indicated by this field.
Ninfo	1	Length of Info field
Info	Ninfo	Information that the remote device can pass. Smart devices can pass information to their adapter in the Join Network Command. For devices using a "dumb" interface, a four byte radio serial number will be sent in this field. The maximum length of this field is 16 bytes.

4.2.3.7 Join Response

This host response is used to indicate acceptability of a remote device in the network that the host is Initiating. It is formatted as follows:

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Address	2	Address of remote device
Status	1	Accept status. Values are as follows: 0 Remote device is accepted. 1-15 Reserved for use by radio 16-255 Join Request is rejected. This code is passed to the device that requested joining.

4.2.3.8 Start Network Command

This command is used to start a PAN once the host has determined that all required devices have joined.

4.2.3.9 Start Network Response

This response is generated by the radio when the network has been successfully initialized (that is all expected devices are now in sync). This may be as a response to the Start Network command or when the Type field had the high bit set in an Initiate command and the previous instance of the network was re-discovered. It has the following format:

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Status	2	This field has the following values: 0 New network started. 1 Network already Started. 2 Network not initialized.

4.2.3.10 Join Network Command

This command is used to allow the host to join a network. It could be used to join a PAN or an infrastructured network. It is formatted as follows:

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Type	1	If the high bit of Type is set, the host requests that an attempt be made to rejoin the previous network. The low bits are encoded with the data rate at which to search for a network. The values are as follows: 0 250kbps 1 1Mbps 2 Either 250kbps or 1Mbps
Backup Priority	1	This device will generate network beacons after this number of beacons have been missed in a PAN. In an infrastructured network, this device will search for a new coordinator (roam) after this number of missed beacons.
Nnet	2	The number of network ids in the Netlist field.
Netlist	Nnet*4	Each entry in this vector is a valid network id , type (2 byte) pair that is acceptable to the host. NOTE that all ones is a broadcast Network Id and indicates that any network of the associated type is acceptable to this host.
Scan Time	1	Time in 0.1 seconds that device will scan control channels for network after connectivity is lost. See below.
Scan Duty Cycle	1	After Scan Time of scanning, the radio will be power cycled during scan based on this value. Valid values are as follows: 0 Radio remains powered on and scanning 1 Radio is on for one pass through control channels and off a cycle 2 Radio is on for one pass and off for two 3 Radio is on for one pass and off for three 4 Radio is on for one pass and off for four
Ninfo	1	Length of information field that is to be sent in Attach request
Info	Ninfo	Attach response info field.

If the rejoin bit is set in the Type field, then the radio will attempt to rejoin the previous network. If it is not set or a rejoin attempt fails, the Netlist is used to find an appropriate network to join. If the Type field indicates either data rate is valid, the radio will alternate between the two rates while awaiting either Init or Beacon frames.

The radio uses the Scan Time and Scan Duty Cycle fields to determine how to recover when network connectivity is lost. Scan Time indicates how long to continuously scan when connectivity is first lost. Scan Duty Cycle indicates how to scan after Scan Time elapses. Essentially this allows the radio to power cycle its transceiver to aid in managing battery life.

4.2.3.11 Join Network Response

This response indicates to the host that one of the acceptable networks has been joined It is formatted as follows:

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Status	2	Values for this field: 0 Network coordinator accepted request. Other fields in response are valid only in this case 1 Network coordinator node table is full (10 devices) 16-255 Network coordinator rejected with this reason 256 Invalid parameter in Join Network Command
Network Id	2	The network id of joined network.
Type	2	The type of network joined (same encoding as Initiate Command).
Ninfo	1	Length of Info field.
Info	Ninfo	Any arbitrary information from network initiator.

4.2.3.12 Device Management Command

This command provides various device management functions. It is valid to send only to "dumb" devices. It is formatted as follows:

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Address	2	Address of remote device to manage
Function	2	Function to request of remote device. It should be one of the following: 0 Request Control of device. 1 Release Control of device. 2 Force Release of device. 3 Set Awake Window Duration.
Duration	2	This is a duration in 0.1 second increments. For command 0, the time the requesting device will hold the station. For command 3, the time this station should remain awake after every Data frame it sends on the radio.

4.2.3.13 Device Management Response

This response is generated by the radio after an exchange with the remote device. It is formatted as follows:

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Address	2	Address of remote device.
Function	2	Function requested of remote device.
Status	2	Result of request. It is one of the following: 0 Successful command. If the command was to request control, then the remote device will not accept data messages from any other device except this host until this host sends a release command. If the command was release, then the remote device is now released. 1 Device already controlled by device whose address is in the next field. 2 Device unknown or not responding. 3 Device is locally managed. 4 Invalid Parameter. 5 No Network
Control Address	2	If the status field is 1, then this is the address of device that currently has control of remote device.

4.2.3.14 Diagnostics

This command is used to perform diagnostic and service functions on the radio. Its format is defined, but its content are implementation specific.

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Command	2	The diagnostic command or service request.
Data Length	2	Length of Data field.
Data	Data Length	The information the radio uses to perform the function

4.2.3.15 Diagnostics Response

This response is generated by the radio as the result of a Diagnostics request. Only some requests may generate a response.

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Command	2	The diagnostic response code.
Data Length	2	Length of Data field.
Data	Data Length	The information the radio uses to perform the function

4.2.3.16 Set Parms Command

This command is used to set the host interface parameters. It is formatted as follows:

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Interface bps	2	The bit rate to use for host interface. This is a coded value as follows: 0-19200, 1-38400, 2-57600 3-115200

Upon receipt of this command, the radio will change its host interface parameters and then assert RI.

4.2.3.17 Data Transmit Status

This status from the radio is used to indicate result of last data command from the host. A Data Transmit Status will be generated by the radio for every Data request from the host. It is formatted as follows:

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Status	1	The result of the Data request. It is one of: 0 Successful transmission 1 Could not send, no network 2 Could not send, device unreachable (retries used up) 3 Could not send, device unknown 4 Could not send, no buffer 5 Could not send, length error
Sequence	1	Sequence number of Data request from host. This can be used to match up responses with requests.
Address	2	Destination address of Data Request

4.2.3.18 Version Request

This command is used to request version information from the radio module. There is no data associated with this request.

4.2.3.19 Version Response

This response is generated by the radio upon receipt of a version request. It is formatted as follows:

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
MaxLength	2	Maximum length of Data field in data command.
Nmessage	2	Maximum number of outstanding messages allowed.
Version	4	Version of radio code. The high two bytes are the version and the low 2 bytes are the revision.
Ninfo	1	Length of Info field.
Info	Ninfo	Text string indicated information about the radio such as date of revision, etc.

4.2.3.20 Network Management Command

This command is used by the host to manage network operations and by the radio to indicate network management requests from the network.

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Command or Response	2	Responses have the high bit set. Each command requires a response across the interface. Valid values are as follows: 0 Remove host from network. The radio is removed from the Microlink. If the radio was the network coordinator, the network is terminated. 1 Request device take over the network. This is used to transfer network control from this station to another device. If the destination devices accepts, it becomes the network coordinator. If the other device is "dumb" it will always accept this request. A smart device can reject the request. 2 Request network termination. This is a request from this station to the network coordinator to terminate the network. A "dumb" network coordinator will always accept the request to terminate. 3 Request device list from network coordinator. 4 Request from network coordinator to this station to take over coordination. 5 Temporarily remove host from network. Host may rejoin later. 8000 Device removed from network. 8001 Device will begin beaconing on next hop. 8002 Device cannot take over network. 8003 Request to Terminate accepted. 8004 Request to Terminate rejected. 8005 Device List. 8006 This device is not network coordinator. 8007 Request time-out. FFFF No network
Reason or Status	2	For commands, this is a reason for the command. For a response, it is the status. The status must be one of those listed above.
Device List	4*number of devices	For Device List Response, a list of address:type pairs of devices in network. The first address field is used in Transfer Network requests to indicate the station address to request transfer to. In a Terminate request (to the coordinating host), it indicates the requesting host. In Terminate responses, the current coordinators address is in this field.

4.2.4 Host Command/Response Sequences for Controlling Radio

This section will illustrate the sequences of commands and responses across the host interface for controlling typical radio activities. In these examples, whenever a frame is sent, it is assumed that an associated Ack frame is received, and whenever a frame is received, an Ack frame is sent.

4.2.4.1 Initiating Smart Radio Interface

1. Assert RTS.
2. Wait for CTS
3. Immediately unassert RTS and send DLE ENQ
4. Wait for RI
5. Assert RTS
6. Send Version Command
7. Wait for Version response to verify correct radio operation and protocol. Save the MaxLength field and Nmessage field from response for use in sending data commands.
8. Send Set Parm command to change bit rate to that desired
9. Wait for RI
10. Radio interface is initialized

4.2.4.2 Initiating a PAN

1. Generate Network Id. This could be a random number or a calculation on some known different value that the host has available (such as a serial number). Make sure it is not all ones.
2. Send Initiate Command to the radio. The Power field should normally be set low for PAN and high for infrastructure. In a PAN this will allow only devices very close to this host to receive the Initiate frames. The hop information should be different for any overlapping networks.
3. The radio will respond with an Initiate response indicating the command was accepted.
4. For each Join Request that is received by the host, determine the acceptability of the remote device. This could be done simply by looking at the type field, or it could be more complicated based on host knowledge of higher layer protocol. Send a Join Response message to the radio with the correct status.
5. Once all required devices have been detected, Send a Start Network Command to the radio.

4.2.4.3 Joining a Network

1. Generate a list of acceptable Network Ids and types. For joining a PAN, it is likely that the Network Id is all ones (broadcast) and the type is PAN. This will allow the host to join any PAN that physically selects it by proximity. Set the data rate bits in the Type field of the Join Network request. Send the request to the radio.
2. Await the Join Network Response. Process Info field if meaningful. Data can now be sent.
3. Send Network Management command to get addresses and types of other stations in network.
4. Await the response and save information for use in generated data messages.

4.2.4.4 Sending Data

1. Generate the Data command including awake window information (which may be zero). If the host requires that the radio remain awake to "immediately" receive a data frame, then the Awake Window field of the Data command should be set accordingly.
2. Send the message to the radio and increment outstanding Data count.
3. If outstanding Data count is less then Nmessage field in version or status response, another data command can be sent.
4. For each Data Transmit Status from radio, check status of outstanding message with same sequence number. Process status accordingly. Decrement outstanding Data count.

4.2.4.5 Transferring Network Control

1. Generate a Network Management request to transfer control to a specific destination.
2. Await the Network Management response of acceptance from that device.
3. If device rejects, a request to another device can be tried.

4.2.4.6 Network Initiator Rejoining a Network

1. Generate an Initiate Command with same network id as that of network to rejoin. Set the high bit of the Type field and send to radio.
2. If the Initiate Response indicates the device has rejoined (and possibly resumed network coordination) then process is finished. If the Response is 0, then continue process as in step 4 of initiating a network.

4.2.4.7 Temporary Network

1. If in a network already, issue Network Management command to temporarily be removed from that network. If not, go to step 3.
2. Wait for the response indicating removal.
3. Generate new network id for temporary network. Set Resync Time to a small number (so the network will quickly dissolve when network initiator exits. The network should be a PAN, power suitable to the application and the Initiate command must indicate that the network is temporary.
4. Initiate the network as in steps 3 through 5 of Initiating a PAN.
5. Exchange required Data.
6. Issue Network Management command to terminate network (i.e. remove network coordinator).
7. Wait for response that device is removed.

8. If in a previous network, and wishing to rejoin, that network can now be rejoined.

5. Radio

5.1 Physical Interface

5.1.1 Frequency Range

The frequency of the radio will be in the 2.4GHz range, selectable on 1.5MHz increments from 2401 to 2483 MHz. This will allow for 50 channels

5.1.2 Data Rate

The radio data rates are software controlled and either 1Mbps or 250Kbps. The later can be used if greater range is desirable (as in an Infrastructured Network).

5.1.3 Framing.

The bit framing for the radio is Synchronous HDLC using NRZI encoding. An 80 bit preamble of alternating ones and zeros will be sent for each frame.

5.1.4 Mode

The radio should support relatively fast switching times between channels to allow FH Spread Spectrum solutions for noise immunity. Suggested worst case switch times are on the order of 500 microseconds.

5.1.5 Power

The transmit power should be no more than 0dbm.

5.1.6 Sensitivity

At 5 meters the BER should be no worse than 10^{-5}.

5.2 Radio Protocol

5.2.1 Common Protocol Elements

The following elements of the radio protocol are common to Personal Area Networks (PAN) and to Infrastructured Networks.

5.2.1.1 General Frame Format

The framing is HDLC so starting and ending flags delimit the frame. NRZI encoding is used to ensure clocking for the receiver.

Field	Size	Description
DA	16 bits	Destination address
SA	16 bits	Source Address
Network Id	16 bits	Network Id from join response. All ones is broadcast ID.
Sequence	16 bits	Fragment number and sequence number
Reservation	8 bits	Reservation indication. The low 7 bits indicate the duration in (byte times+7)/8 that the current frame sequence requires to complete. It includes preamble times, frame times and rx/tx switching times. The high bit is used to indicate the presence of a pad byte before the FCS in the frame.
Ctl	8 bits	Control field. Frame type
Info	0 to 512 bytes	Information, if any
FCS	16 bits	FCS protecting DA through Info inclusive

5.2.1.2 Ctl Field

The low 4 bits is the frame type which is defined below. The high 4 bits have the following usage:

Bit	Name	Usage
7	Retry	This frame is a retry. A previous attempt to transmit this frame did not receive a CLR. The sequence field has the same sequence number as the previous attempt.
6	Fragment	This frame is a fragment. The Sequence field contains the fragment number
5	More Data	This station has more data to send to the receiver of this frame
4	Last Fragment	This frame contains the last fragment.

5.2.1.3 Frame Types

Type	Value(hex)	Usage
Data	0	Data frame.
CLR	1	Acknowledge unicast frames of all types except RFP.
RFP	2	Request For Poll.
Poll	3	Poll Device.
Beacon	4	Network Synchronization Message
Initiate	5	Initiate new PAN
Attach Request	6	Sending device indicates desire to join a network
Attach Response	7	Response from network initiator to device that has sent an Attach Request.
Identify	8	Message sent by network coordinator to determine if destination device is still in sync.
Test	9	Test message.
Device Management	E	Command or response frame to manage remote device.
Network Management	F	Special network management functions

5.2.1.4 Address Fields

The DA and SA fields are each 16 bits. Station Addresses are randomly generated by each station. Any randomization algorithm may be used, but it should be sure to generate different values on subsequent generation attempts. All ones is a broadcast address and should not be generated for use as the station address. All zeros is the address of the network initiator.

5.2.1.5 Network Id Field

The Network Id field is passed to the radio from the network initiator. All ones is a broadcast id and is not a valid id for a network but can be used to in Test frames for basic functionality testing. It also can be used in a Join Network request to allow the host to join any network.

5.2.1.6 Sequence Field

This field is composed of two sub-fields. The high 4 bits are the fragment number (when the fragment bit is on in the Ctl field) and the low 12 bits are the sequence number of the frame. This number is changed on every frame sent, unless the frame is a retry (the retry bit is set in the Ctl field). For CLR frames, it is copied from the frame to be acknowledged. In all other frames, the number is incremented for each new frame sent. The fragment number is incremented for each fragment and the Ctl field last fragment bit is set for the final fragment.

5.2.1.7 Frame Check Sequence (FCS)

The FCS algorithm is CCITT CRC-16 as used by HDLC.

5.2.2 Control Channels

Certain channels are set aside to be used specifically for synchronization and re-synchronization. The hop sequences will visit these channels more frequently. Several channels are used to prevent a single point of failure based on interference on a single channel.

5.2.3 Medium Access Rules

The access rule is CSMA/CA, that is carrier sense, multiple access with collision avoidance. All unicast frames (except CLRs) require a CLR from the receiver to be transmitted to the sender of the unicast frame.

5.2.3.1 CSMA/CA

The basic medium access mechanism is carrier sense multiple access with collision avoidance (CSMA/CA). CSMA alone would allow access to the medium as soon as it is sensed to be idle. If multiple devices simultaneously sensed idle and transmitted, there is a "collision" which cannot be detected. To detect these collisions a CLR is expected on all unicast frames. This does not "avoid" collisions in the first place. To avoid collisions, devices will first sense the medium for a random length of time, and only if the medium is idle after that random time will the device send. Beacon frames sent by the network coordinator will use a random time in the range of 0 to backoff_table[0]/2. All other frames use a range of 0 to backoff_table[0]. This allows beacons a higher priority. Occasionally a collision will still occur. The absence of a CLR will indicate this. It will also sometimes cause delay on sending the frame when there would have been no contention anyway. In any case it will prevent most collisions. Any collision results in a great delay of wasted bandwidth.

5.2.3.2 Hidden Stations

Since it is possible (especially in Infrastructured networks) to have hidden stations, a station may receive frames sent only by the recipient of a frame sequence (i.e. POLL and CLR frames) and it may not detect the carrier on the RFP and DATA frames. Frames therefore contain reservation information that indicate to all receiving stations the necessary time duration required for a frame sequence. This allows hidden stations to recognize that the medium is actually busy. Thus such stations will not inadvertently sense the carrier as idle and transmit a frame which interferes with a hidden station's frame. Stations are thus required to process reservation information in all frames having the correct Network Id.

A station that has just awakened from power down mode (i.e., the radio receiver has been off), does not have such an assessment of the medium. If such a device desires to send, and if the network is so configured (indicated by a field in Beacon frames), such devices will set their medium reservation

information to protect against the longest possible frame. A valid frame received by such a station will set the reservation time to a known value, potentially shortening this duration.

5.2.3.3 Backoff Procedure

Except when transmitting a CLR or POLL, the following backoff procedure is performed.

A backoff value is randomly chosen in the range of 0 to backoff_table[retry]. The retry will initially be zero for a frame. The table, backoff_table, is composed of the following values at 1 Mbps:{63, 127, 255, 511}. Each entry is in system ticks, where each tick is approximately 30.5 microseconds. The backoff timer runs regardless of the state of the medium. Whenever a frame is received, the backoff timer is stopped for the time specified by the reservation field in the frame(based on transmit data rate). The value in the frame is designed to protect that frame and any subsequent frame in the sequence. This results in fairer access to the medium because other stations that attempt to transmit later will not have better access probability due to a station's backoff count expiring during a frame reception and that station picking ever larger times to backoff. Once the backoff timer goes to zero, the device will sense the medium and if it is idle will transmit its frame.

When the medium is sensed busy immediately after backoff or when frames are unsuccessfully sent, that is a POLL is not received for an RFP or a CLR is not received for a unicast frame, the retry value is incremented and if the maximum number of retries has not been exceeded, the backoff procedure is again executed. The station must only transmit 4 successive times on a channel before awaiting another channel (that is why the table only has four entries). If retries must occur on a subsequent channel, the algorithm is reset. Note that if a CLR was sent but not successfully received, a duplicate frame will be sent, with the retry bit set in the control field and the sequence number the same. This will allow duplicate frames to be ignored by the receiver. Though they may be ignored, the CLR must still be sent.

Once the frame has been successfully sent, the backoff procedure is again initiated with a value randomly chosen in the range of 0 to backoff_table[retry]. The value of retry is then set to 0. This will prevent the station from having a higher access probability than other "backed off" stations.

5.2.4 Fragmentation

Because the radio is an inherently poor medium, sending very long frames of data is inappropriate. Thus fragmentation may be required. Host data messages larger than the maximum radio frame size will be split into the appropriate number of fragments (from 1 to 15) and then each fragment will be sent with a separate medium access. A receiver will receive each fragment and assemble them into a single Host data message. The receiver may not have available buffers for fragments and can thus use the POLL frame status field to inform the RFP sender to re-transmit from the first fragment. The receiver of successive fragments will remain awake to receive all the fragments. Thus the transmitter of the fragments need not indicate them in the RFP window.

Only unicast data frames can be fragmented.

5.2.5 Radio Frame Formats

5.2.5.1 Data Frame

This frame is used to exchange host data between radios. Its format is as follows:

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Awake Window	2	The time in 0.1 seconds that the transmitter will remain awake after completion of frame exchange(unicast data exchanges require a CLR, broadcast do not)
Data	0-512	Data to send

5.2.5.2 CLR Frame

This frame is used to confirm error free reception of Data, Attach Request, Attach Response and Device Management frames. It has no data field.

5.2.5.3 Request For Poll (RFP) Frame

This frame is used to indicate one of the following:

1. The sender has a message for another station and is requesting permission to send that message.
2. The sender has a message for every station (broadcast DA).

This frame is usually sent in the RFP window (because the destination station is usually asleep in most cases). If the destination has indicated in a previous data frame that it will remain awake, and a subsequent frame is ready to be sent to that station, the RFP may be sent outside of the RFP window.

If sent in the RFP window, the duration field should only protect the POLL. If sent outside the RFP window, the duration should protect

5.2.5.4 POLL Frame

This frame is sent in response to a unicast RFP. It indicates that the sender allows the receiver to send a subsequent message. Its format is as follows:

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Status	8	Status in response to RFP. It is one of the following: 0 RFP transmitter may send message. 1 RFP transmitter can not send message. 2 RFP fragment/sequence error. Sender should re-send from first fragment.

5.2.5.5 Beacon Frame

This frame is used by network coordinator to keep stations in synchronization. Beacon frames are always broadcast on the network. The Beacon format is as follows:

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Network Time Stamp	2	This is the timestamp of the beacon and is used to synchronize receivers clocks. It is in network ticks(approximately 30.5 microseconds).
Next Beacon Time and Type field	1	The high four bits are used as follows: Bit(s) Usage 7 Infrastructured Network 6 Use hidden station wakeup rules 4-5 Beacon Type. Values are as follows: 0 Normal beacon from network coordinator. 1 Reset Beacon from network coordinator. Reset synchronization. 2 Backup beacon. A backup beacon is generated by a station other than the network coordinator because no beacons from the coordinator have recently occurred. The low four bits is the number of hops before the next beacon.
Beacon Interval	1	Beacon interval. Time is in units of hop dwells.
Beacon Count	2	Count of beacons, modulo 65536. This can aid in synchronizing clocks that are fairly imprecise.
RFP Window	2	RFP Window time in network ticks.
Device Resync Time	2	Number of beacons that can be missed before entering Resync mode. From Start Network Command.
Dwell Time	2	Time in each dwell in network ticks.
Hop Sequence	1	Hop sequence being used by radio. (table in use)
Hop	1	Current hop. (entry in table)
Channel	1	Actual channel that beacon is transmitted on. Used because of possibility of hearing adjacent channel.

It is most likely that dwell time and beacon interval are the same. There is little value in having beacon intervals longer than the dwell time unless a great deal of interference is suspected. This will allow for better frequency diversity recovery in bad channels.

5.2.5.6 Initiate Frame

This frame is used to establish a personal network (PAN). Devices receiving this will determine if the network parameters are acceptable and request to join by sending a Attach Request Frame. This frame is always broadcast. Its format is as follows:

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Type	1	The type of network. Valid types are as follows: 0 PAN 1 Infrastructure Network
Info	0-16	Information from the Initiate Network Host Interface command

5.2.5.7 Attach Request Frame

This frame is generated by a station when it receives an Initiate frame from a PAN that it wishes to join or when it receives a beacon frame from an infrastructured network that it wishes to join. It is broadcast in response to an Initiate frame (to the network id indicated by that frame). It may be sent as a unicast frame to keep network connectivity. Its format is as follows:

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Address	2	The address of sending device.
Type	2	The type field from the radio adapter selection device.
Info	0-16	Information from Host Join Request command, if any. If device uses a dumb host interface, the radio serial number (4 bytes) is sent in this field.

5.2.5.8 Attach Response Frame

This frame is used to indicate acceptability of device to network initiator. Its format is as follows:

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Status	1	The status of Attach Request. Valid values are as follows: 0 Accepted. 1 Address Conflict, choose another address and try again 2 Host rejected. The next byte has the reason 3 Network coordinator rejected because its node table is full
Reason	1	If status is 2, then this is the host reason code for rejecting join.

5.2.5.9 Identify Frame

This frame is used to determine if the destination is still in sync. It has no data field and a CLR is all that is required for confirmation. This frame must be sent in the RFP window as it will take the same amount of time in that window to send the Identify Frame and receive a CLR as to send an RFP and receive a POLL. In the later case, the Identify frame would then need to be sent after the RFP window anyway using even more bandwidth. This frame must be unicast.

5.2.5.10 Test Frame

This frame is used to test network connectivity. The receiver of such a frame will simply send it back to the sender. A special case exists, where a TEST is received with an all ones Network ID. This is the only case where such a frame is valid. The receiver will send back the frame. The Info field can contain any data.

5.2.5.11 Device Management Frame

This frame is used to acquire/release control of a remote device, usually one having a "dumb" host interface. This is usually best left to a higher layer protocol, but for dumb devices, that is not possible. The format of a request is as follows:

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Type	1	This must be zero to indicate a request to manage.
Command	1	Valid values are as follows: 0 Request sole control of device 1 Release control of device 2 Force release of device 3 Set Awake Duration
Duration	2	This is a duration in 0.1 second increments. For command 0 it is the max. time the device will remain locked. For command 3 it is the duration this station will remain awake after sending a Data frame.

The format of a response is as follows:

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Type	1	This must be a one to indicate response to a management request.
Command	1	Command for which this is response. See table above for values.
Status	1	Valid values are as follows: 0 request accepted 1 request rejected because another device already has control. That device's address is in the next field. 2 device is locally managed
Address	2	Address of device that already controls remote device

5.2.5.12 Network Management Frame

This frame is used to perform special network management operations such as transferring network coordination and network termination. There are request and response frames. The request frame is as follows:

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Type	1	This must be zero to indicate a request to manage.
Command	1	Valid values are as follows: 0 Transfer network coordination request. 1 Network termination request. Only a station acting as network coordinator can accept this request. 2 Device exiting network. 3 Device list request.
Reason	2	Reason for request copied from Network Management Host interface command.
Device Addresses	2	Used with Transfer network coordination request to transfer list of know devices in network (including self).

The format of a response is as follows:

Field	Length (octets)	Usage
Type	1	This must be a one to indicate response to a management request.
Command	1	Command for which this is response. See table above for values.
Status	1	Valid values are as follows: 0 request accepted. 1 request rejected.
Device List	2*number of network devices	If the command is Device list request, this is a list of address:type pairs of all stations in network and their type value as coded in the attach request.

Upon successful transfer of the network, the receiving device will begin beaconing and will send a reset beacon. That station also will need to set its identify procedure up to start from its initial state to confirm that all devices remain in synchronization based on the stations clock.

5.2.6 Network Synchronization

The network coordinator will keep the network synchronized by periodically transmitting Beacon frames. These frames include information about network time, dwell time and next beacon time to allow a receiver to set its clock to that in the beacon and then sleep until the next beacon with the receiver off to save power. Since a system clock with an accuracy of greater than 50 parts per million is unreasonable to assume, the beacon also includes a count of beacons that have been sent to allow the receiver to occasionally take snapshots of its own clock and then some large number of beacons intervals later, sample the beacon count again and determine the station clock's relative accuracy versus the network clock. Periodic corrections can then be applied.

The network clock is in 1/32768 seconds or approximately 30.5 microsecond ticks. This allows for a low power requirement to maintain the clock.

The Beacon frame contains hop information, the current physical channel, the hop table in use, the table entry and the dwell interval. The time remaining in the current dwell period is calculated as follows:

(dwell interval) - (current system tick) MOD (dwell interval)

Initial synchronization in Infrastructured networks is accomplished by setting the unsynchronized station's receiver to a control channel and awaiting a beacon with the Infrastructured bit set and a matching Network Id in the beacon frame.

5.2.6.1 Detection of Loss of Synchronization

A PAN has two levels of synchronization support. When the number of beacons specified in a stations backup priority (from Join Network Command) are missed, the station will generate backup beacons. It will continue to adjust its clock to what the network coordinator would have as its clock. This allows for PANs to be temporarily split. If the station does not receive a beacon from the network coordinator after the number of beacon intervals specified in the Device Resync Time (from a beacon) have elapsed, then the station is lost, and must enter the recovery procedure.

An infrastructured network does not support splitting. The backup priority field is thus used for detection of sync loss. If backup priority beacon intervals pass without a beacon from the network coordinator, then the station is out of sync and must enter the recovery procedure.

5.2.7 Power Management

In order to reduce power consumption, a station must turn off its radio receiver (and perhaps other hardware). This is known as sleep mode. It may do so under the following conditions:

1. It has not indicated to any other station via a Data frame that it will remain awake.
2. It is not backing off after transmitting.
3. It does not have a frame to transmit to a known awake station.
4. It did not receive an RFP in the most recent RFP Window.
5. It is not "lost". If it is lost it must remain awake on some control channel.

5.2.7.1 Transmitting to a Station in Sleep Mode

Following beacons all stations must remain awake for a period of time called an RFP window. During this window, stations that have messages to send to any other station that it has assessed as asleep, will generate Request For Poll (RFP) messages. Any station receiving an RFP must remain awake until it has correctly received the message from the station sending the RFP. Because more than one device may need to send an RFP in the RFP window, each station will initiate the backoff procedure before sending an RFP. The duration of the RFP window is indicated in the beacon. The duration is based on the expected number of devices that may transmit (a parameter in the Initiate Network Command). It is assumed that twice this expected number is a good value to use for the upper range in the randomization for the backoff algorithm. It is further assumed that twice this number is a good choice for the maximum allowed RFPs in the window. Once the window time has passed, no further RFPs are allowed to be transmitted.

If the frame sent cannot be successfully delivered in the current hop, another RFP must be sent in the next RFP window.

The window time is based on the Start Network command Transmit Devices field and is calculated as follows:

RFP Window Time = 2 * Transmit Devices *
(Avg Backoff + RX/TX time + RFP message duration time + RX/TX time + POLL message duration time)

RFP message duration = 14 bytes * 8 + 80 = 192 microseconds (approximately)

POLL message duration time = 15 * 8 + 80 = 200 microseconds

Avg RFP Backoff time = 65 * 30.5 microseconds / 2 = 990 microseconds

Since some clock jitter is to be expected, a station will actually turn on its receiver about 1msec early on the expected channel and await the beacon. Since it must then receive a beacon and then wait the RFP window time, the current required to maintain the link can be calculated as follows:

Net Maintenance Current =
Receiver Current * (Channel Select time + 1msec + Avg Backoff/2 + RX/TX time +
Beacon Frame Time + RFP window) / Beacon Interval + sleep current

Beacon Frame Time – 31 * 8 + 80 = 328 microseconds (approximately)

As an example of this, assume Receiver Current of 100mA, a channel select time of .5msec, a beacon interval of one dwell period, a dwell period of 250msec, a Transmit Devices value of 2 and a sleep current of 2mA. The Net maintenance current is as follows:

RFP window = (2 * 2 * (.99ms + .5ms + .192ms + .5ms + .2ms))

= 9.52ms

Current = 100mA * (.5ms + 1ms +.5ms + .5ms + .328ms + RFP window) / 250msec + 2mA
= 100mA * 12.35ms / 250ms + 2mA
= 6.94mA

5.2.7.2 Transmitting to a Station in Awake Mode

When sending to a station that is assessed as in Awake Mode, an RFP-POLL-DATA-CLR sequence can be sent anytime except in the RFP Window. If during the first dwell time that this is attempted, the message can not be successfully transmitted, then the RFP Window method described above must be used to deliver the message.

5.2.8 PAN Re-Synchronization

Since it is possible for a PAN to be divided when the user carries some equipment but not all, it is necessary to provide a mechanism to re-synchronize those devices which have lost synchronization because they no longer see beacons. The network coordinator will assess all devices in the network by using one of two mechanisms.

By monitoring RFP activity and its own traffic to other stations, it can determine which stations have recently been connected.

For those stations without recent demonstration of connectivity (case 1), the network coordinator will generate Identify frames.

For devices determined to be "lost", a search and rescue mission will be attempted at the rate requested in the Host Interface Start Network command. After the requested number of beacons has passed, the network coordinator will wait for an indication of no activity involving it (again based on RFP frames and its own transmission status), and then tune to each of the control channels in succession and transmit beacon frames.

Lost devices will wait on one of the control channels and when they receive the beacon, they will re-sync to the information in the beacon and thus be recovered. With the periodic adjustment of a station's clock as defined above, a reasonable period will be provided over which synchronization can be maintained. Each beacon advertises the Device Resync Time. Thus a station that has not seen beacons for this period will start progressing very slowly through the control channels, waiting for beacons (as discussed above). Once it sees a beacon it will be back in sync. This progression requires the receiver to be on thus causing a large demand on power. The Join Network Command specifies an initial on time and a subsequent power duty cycle to allow for extended battery life. Once the initial on time passes (during which the station is scanning channels at slow rate), the radio will perform a single scan of the control channels followed by a period during which the receiver is off. This period is a multiple of the time required for a single scan and can be a 50%, 33%, 25% or 20% duty cycle. This will increase the re-acquisition time.

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At this same time the station will become receptive to new Initiate frames that match the correct criteria as designated in the Host Interface Join Network Request. If it receives either a Initiate frame or a Beacon Frame, it will proceed accordingly. This will allow devices in a recharge rack overnight to automatically be ready for a new network the following morning.

5.2.9 Infrastructured Network Re-Synchronization

When an station in an infrastructured network looses synchronization (is lost), it will immediately search for a new network matching the parms from the Join Network Command. The station will start progressing very slowly through the control channels, attempting to detect a network matching the specified parameters. This progression requires the receiver to be on thus causing a large demand on power. The Join Network Command specifies an initial on time and a subsequent power duty cycle to allow for extended battery life. Once the initial on time passes (during which the station is scanning channels at a slow rate), the radio will perform a single scan of the control channels followed by a period during which the receiver is off. This period is a multiple of the time required for a single scan and can be a 50%, 33%, 25% or 20% duty cycle. This will increase the time required to find a network.

5.2.10 Reset Network Recovery

If a station is reset (i.e. the battery is replaced), it must re-acquire the network. The network itself cannot determine that the device is missing for the duration of the Device Resync Time. This can be quite long. This is resolved by the hop sequences incorporating the control channels in the sequence more frequently than other channels. Thus a device that is "lost" can tune its receiver to a control channel and await beacons. If the lost device is the network coordinator (the station normally transmitting beacons), then after a short number of missing beacons, another device will send backup beacons. Thus even the "lost" network coordinator will be able to recover the network and resume coordination.

The time to recover is on average as follows:

number of control channels * interval between using control channels/2

Thus if there are four control channels visited every fifth hop and the hop duration is 250ms, then on average the recovery time is 2.5s.

5.2.11 Radio Finite State Machines (FSM)

This section defines the radio state machines and their operation. These FSMs are as follows:

1. Initial FSM
2. Initiate FSM
3. Network Management
4. Network Coordination FSM
5. Station FSM
6. Transmit FSM
7. Receive FSM

The inputs possible for the FSMs are the host interface commands and radio frames discussed in previous sections and various time-outs. The timers are as follows:

5.2.11.1 FSM Timers

Timer	Usage
NextBeacon	Time until next Beacon Frame. In dwell times.
NextHop	Time until hop to next channel. In System ticks.
RFPWindow	Time until RFP Window expires. In System ticks.
Reservation	Current reservation time for any outstanding receive sequence. In System ticks.
Backoff	Current value of backoff counter. Stops running if Reservation Timer is running. In System ticks.
InSync	Maximum time station can maintain synchronization without Beacons. This will improve as more beacons are received. In Beacon times.
NMTimer	Timer used to terminate states in network management FSM. In System ticks.
CLRTimer	Timer used to detect failed frame sequences such as RFP-POLL (i.e. no POLL). In System Ticks.

5.2.11.2 FSM Variables

Other variables kept on a station basis are as follows:

Variable	Non Volatile	Usage
network id	yes	the network id of Microlink that station is attached to.
station address	yes	the address used by the station in the Microlink.
station table	yes	addresses and types of every station in network.
dwell time	no	hop dwell time.
beacon interval	no	number of hop periods in a beacon interval.
rfp time	no	duration of rfp window in system ticks
hop table	yes	table of hop sequences.
current channel	no	current channel radio is tuned to.
hop entry	no	current entry in hop table.
hop sequence	no	current hop sequence.
initiator	yes	did station initiate network.
transferred	yes	did station transfer network.
coordinator	yes	is station network coordinator.
station queue	no	queue of messages from host. Each entry has a retry count which is zeroed upon first entry into queue. Messages will be enqueued again when a chan retry limit is exceeded. Message requires use of RFP Window.
retry	no	retry count of current transmit message.
chan retry	no	retry count of current transmit message on current channel.
ready queue	no	queue of messages to hold until after RFP Window.
transmit queue	no	queue of messages that transmit state machine will send.
receive queue	no	queue of messages received by receive state machine.
SAR flag	no	when flag is set: if network coordinator, some stations are out of sync. if not, this station is out of sync.
test alive	no	vector of counter to track Device Resync Time. One per station in network
awake time	no	value set in Data Command from host. Radio must stay in receive mode if non-zero

In the following description, unspecified **Inputs** are assumed to be ignored. Only the first matched **Input** in a **State** is executed. A '*' in the **State** field means this **Input** results in the same transition for all **States**. In the **Next State** column, a number implies a **State** in the current FSM and a number:name implies a **State** in the named FSM. A blank **Next State** field implies that there is no transition. When a transfer to a named FSM occurs, the current FSM is terminated. When frames are specified as **Input**, they are assumed to be removed from the receive queue.

The Initial FSM is entered upon module reset. The Join Request parms are set to the broadcast network id and a type of PAN and a Data Rate of any rate. The network management FSM, receive FSM and transmit FSM run asynchronously to other FSMs. A queue from receive and to transmit are assumed. There is also a station queue which holds frames from the host to transmit that may have arrived before an RFP window.

It is assumed that Host Data frames, Network Management frames or Device Management frames are preprocessed as follows:

1. If the station is not in the Station FSM or the Network Coordinator FSM, then an error is sent to the host, No Network.
2. If the destination is asleep, the frame is put on the station queue
3. If the destination is awake and network is not in an RFP Window, the frame is put on the transmit queue.
4. If the destination is awake and network is in an RFP Window, the frame is put on the ready queue.

5.2.11.3 Initial FSM

State	Input	Action	Next State
0	Initiate Network (PAN) and not re-establish	Build Initiate Frame from command and enqueue to transmit. Set NextBeacon to .33 seconds. Send Initiate Network Response	0:Initiate PAN
0	Initiate Network (infrastructured) and not re-establish	Build Beacon with required parms and enqueue to transmit. Set SAR. NextHop=dwell time.	1:Network Coordination
0	Initiate Network and re-establish	Tune to random control chan. InSync=time on control channel.	1
0	Initiate Frame with matching Network Parms	Build Attach Request (from default or Join Network Request) and enqueue to transmit	3
0	Beacon Frame with matching Network Parms	Build Attach Request and enqueue to transmit. Save synchronization and hop information. Set Insync to 1	3
0	Join Network Request and not re-establish	Save parms for Attach Request	0
0	Join Network Request and re-establish	Save parms for Attach Request. Tune to random control chan. Set InSync timer for time on control chan.	2
1	Beacon for old network id and type	Save parms for next hop and beacon time. Test Alive=1 for all stations. Send Initiate Network Response	0:Network Coordinator
1	InSync=0 and total time to re-establish not 0	Tune to next control chan. InSync=time on control chan.	1
1	InSync=0	Build Initiate Frame from command and enqueue to transmit.	0:Initiate PAN
2	Beacon for old network id and type	Save synchronization and hop information. NextBeacon=Beacon time. NextHop=dwell time. InSync=Max sync time. Send Join Network Response to host.	0:Station
2	InSync=0 and total time to re-establish not 0	Tune to next control chan. InSync=time on control chan.	2
2	InSync=0		0
3	Attach Response Frame, accepted, Type INET	Send Join Network Response to host.	0:Station
3	Attach Response Frame, accepted. Type PAN		4
3	Attach Response Frame, rejected	Send Join Network Response to host	0
4	Beacon	Save synchronization and hop information. NextBeacon=Beacon time. NextHop=dwell time. InSync=5s. Send Join Network Response to host.	0:Station

5.2.11.4 Initiate PAN FSM

State	Input	Action	Next State
0	NextBeacon=0	Build Initiate Frame from command and enqueue to transmit. Set NextBeacon to .33 seconds	0
0	Attach Request, not a duplicate address	Send Join Request to Host	0
0	Attach Request, duplicate address	Build Join Response with status of failure, duplicate address. Transmit Frame	0
0	Join Response	Build Attach Response with status indicated by Host. If status is acceptable, save device in network table.	0
0	Start Request	Build Beacon with required parms and enqueue to transmit. Set Test Alive count in all stations 1. NextHop=dwell time.	0:Network Coordination
0	Initiate Request	Build Initiate frame and enqueue to transmit	0

5.2.11.5 Network Management FSM

In this FSM, the following abbreviations are used.

- NC means network coordinator
- NMF means a network management frame.
- NMC means a network management request/response from host.

State	Input	Action	Next State
*	Nmtimer=0	Send NMC response to host, type request time-out.	0
*	NMC Remove Device from network and not NC	Enqueue NMF of type device exiting network(broadcast) to transmit queue. Set NMtimer. Send Device removed from network to host. Terminate station FSM and reset to initial FSM.	0
*	(NMC Remove Host or NMC Terminate Network) and NC	Enqueue broadcast NMF of type terminate network to transmit queue.	0
*	NMC Request Device take over network and not NC	Send NMC Response 8006 to host	
*	NMC Request Device list and NC	Build list and Send NMC Response 8005 to host	
*	NMC Terminate Network and not NC.	Enqueue NMF of type request termination to transmit queue. Set NMtimer	2
*	NMF request to terminate and NC	Send NMC request to host	
*	NMF request device list and NC	Enqueue NMF response 8005 and device list including this device to transmit queue.	
*	NMF request device list and not NC	Enqueue NMF response 8006 to transmit queue.	
0	NMC Request Device take over network and NC	Enqueue NMF of type Request Take over network to transmit queue. Set NMtimer.	1
0	NMC Request Device list and not NC	Enqueue NMF of type Request Device list to transmit queue. Set NMTimer	0

Network Management FSM (continued)

State	Input	Action	Next State
0	NMF request transfer NC and NC	Send NMC request to host	4
0	NMF request transfer NC and not NC	Enqueue NMF response 8002 to transmit queue	0
0	NMF response 8001 and not NC		
0	NMF response 8005 and not NC	copy device list and send NMC response to host	0
1	NMF response 8001 and NC	Terminate Network Coordinator FSM and start station FSM. Send NMC response to host.	0
1	NMFresponse 8002 and NC	Send NMC response to host	0
2	NMF response 8003 and not NC	Send NMC response to host.	0
2	NMF response 8004 and not NC	Send NMC response to host	0
3	Broadcast transmit complete	Set NMtimer. Send NMC response to host. Terminate network coordination FSM and reset to initial FSM	0:initial FSM
4	NMC response to transfer request status 8001	Enqueue NMF frame to transmit queue. Terminate station FSM. Init Network Coordinator FSM to state 0.	0
4	NMC response to transfer request status 8002	Enqueue NMF frame to transmit queue.	0

5.2.11.6 Network Coordination FSM

The Identify Procedure will check for all stations that this station has not detected traffic from within the Test Alive Count (number of beacons). It will build a list of stations to send Identify messages to and put them on the station queue. If several attempts to Identify a station fail, the SAR (search and rescue) flag is set. Receiving CLR or RFPs from a station will count as detected traffic. Note that after Start Request is received, the Test Alive variable is set to the 1. This will cause the network coordinator to immediately test for stations in the net on the first hop. This will guarantee that all stations in the network are together. Once it is first determined that all devices have synchronized, a Start Network Response is sent to the host.

State	Input	Action	Next State
*	Attach Request, not a duplicate address. This station is coordinator. Network is infrastructured	Send Join Request to Host	
*	Attach Request, duplicate address	Build Join Response with status of failure, duplicate address. Transmit Frame	
*	Join Response	Build Attach Response with status indicated by Host. If status is acceptable, save device in network table. Transmit Frame. Test Alive=1	
*	NextBeacon=0	Hop to next channel. Reset NextHop and NextBeacon to correct values. Build Beacon and transmit. Execute IdentifyProcedure. If station queue not empty, transfer to transmit queue, indicating RFP in RFP Window required. Set RFPWindow timer.	1
*	NextHop=0	Hop to next channel. Reset NextHop	
1	RFP Frame	Save source address and mark related station entry as having a message for this station.	0
1	RFPWindow=0 and (ready queue not empty or RFPs received)	copy ready queue to transmit queue.	2
1	RFPWindow=0 and awake window not 0		0
1	RFPWindow=0 and SAR	Tune to first control channel and send Beacon	3
1	RFPWindow=0	Enter Sleep mode	0
2	Data Frame and more expected frames	Send Data Command to Host	2
2	Data Frame, no more expected frames, and not all transmitted	Send Data Command to Host	2

2	All received, All transmitted and awake window not 0		0
2	All received, All transmitted and SAR	Tune to first control channel and send SAR beacon	3
2	All received, All transmitted	Enter Sleep mode	0
3	Beacon Transmit Done and more control channels	Tune to next control channel and send Beacon	3
3	Beacon Transmit done and no more control channels	Enter Sleep mode	0

5.2.11.7 Station FSM

The AdjustClock procedure will sample beacons over a long time period (on the order of 10s of seconds) and determine the delta between the network coordinators clock (which is the network clock) and this stations clock. It will adjust the station clock in the absence of beacons.

The ModifyClock procedure will determine if the network clock in this station should be modified based on the calculations of AdjustClock. It also will set SAR if it is determined that sync can no longer be maintained by checking the InSync timer.

State	Input	Action	Next State
*	NextBeacon=0	Hop to next channel, Set NextBeacon and NextHop to correct values. If station queue not empty, transfer to transmit queue, indicating RFP in RFP Window required. Execute ModifyClock. Set RFPWindow. If station is acting as backup beaconer, send backup beacon	1
*	NextHop=0	Hop to next channel. Set NextHop to correct value.	1
1	Beacon Frame (not backup beacon)	Set Network Clock and other parameters. Execute AdjustClock.	0
1	RFP Frame	Save source address and mark related station entry as having a message for this station.	0
1	RFPWindow=0 and (ready queue not empty or RFPs received)	copy ready queue to transmit queue.	2
1	RFPWindow=0 and awake window not 0		0
1	RFPWindow=0 and SAR	Tune to first control channel	3
1	RFPWindow=0	Enter Sleep mode	0
2	Data Frame and more expected frames	Send Data Command to Host	2
2	Data Frame, no more expected frames, and not all transmitted	Send Data Command to Host	2
2	All received, All transmitted and awake window not 0		0
2	All received, All transmitted and SAR	Tune to first control channel.	3
2	All received, All transmitted	Enter Sleep mode	0
3	Beacon	Set Network Clock and other parameters. Execute AdjustClock.	1

5.2.11.8 Transmit Frame FSM

This FSM does not illustrate fragmentation. The inputs are either a frame at the head of the transmit queue, the backoff timer or the CLRTimer. For simplification, frames remain at the head of the queue until acted upon by an **Action**.

State	Input	Action	Next State
0	Frame in transmit queue	if Beacon then backoff = backoff_table[0]/2 else backoff = backoff_table[0]	1
1	backoff=0. medium is idle. head of queue is Beacon.	transmit frame. remove from queue.	0
1	backoff=0. medium is idle. head of queue is broadcast.	transmit frame. remove from queue. backoff=backoff_table[chan retry]	5
1	backoff=0. medium is idle. In RFP window .	transmit RFP on radio. Set CLRTimer.	2
1	backoff=0. medium is idle . RFP required.	transmit RFP on radio. Set CLRTimer.	3
1	backoff=0. medium is idle.	transmit frame on radio. Set CLRTimer	4
1	backoff=0 . retries used up.	delete head of transmit queue. send Data Transmit status to Host.	0
1	backoff=0. chan retries not used up.	retry = retry + 1. chan retry = chan retry+1 backoff = backoff_table[chan retry]	5
1	backoff=0. chan retries used up.	put frame back on station queue and save retry count	0
2	POLL received.	put frame on ready queue	0
2	CLRTimer=0. retries used up	Delete head of queue and send Data Transmit status to Host. backoff = backoff_table[chan retry]	5
2	CLRTimer=0.	retry=retry+1. put frame back on station queue and save retry count	0
3	POLL received.	transmit frame at head of transmit queue. set CLRTimer.	4
3	CLRTimer=0. retries used up.	Delete head of queue and send Data Transmit status to Host. backoff = backoff_table[chan retry]	5
3	CLRTimer=0. chan retries used up	retry=retry+1 put frame back on station queue and save retry count	0
3	CLRTimer=0.	retry=retry+1 chan retry=chan retry+1 backoff=backoff_table[chan retry]	1

4	CLR received.	delete head of queue. send Data Transmit status to Host. backoff=backoff table[chan retry]	5
4	CLRTimer=0 . retries used up.	Delete frame and send Data Transmit status to Host. backoff=backoff table[chan retry]	0
4	CLRTimer=0.	retry=retry+1 chan retry=chan retry+1 backoff=backoff table[chan retry]	1
5	backoff=0.		0

5.2.11.9 Receive Frame FSM

Every received frame will set the Reservation Timer by the reservation within it. The reservation is assumed to be from the beginning of the frame. It is possible that this value may be used and then the frame has an invalid FCS. In that case it is optional to honor the reservation value. Only frames with good FCS checks and a Network Id matching the station's network id are processed.

This FSM does not illustrate the usage of fragmentation.

State	Input	Action	Next State
0	CLR to this station	Pass to transmit FSM.	0
0	POLL to this station	Pass to transmit FSM	0
0	RFP to this station	Enqueue frame. Transmit POLL on radio.	0
0	Broadcast RFP	Enqueue frame.	0
0	Unicast Frame to this station	Enqueue frame. Transmit CLR on radio.	0
0	Broadcast Frame	Enqueue frame.	0
0	Frame to other station	if this station is network coordinator, indicate that frame's source station has had activity	0

APPENDIX C

Intermec

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Authors: Tom Schuster	**Theory of Operation**	**Page:** 1 of 9
Authorization: Pat Kinney	**Wireless Personal Area Network**	**Revision Level:** A 06/12/98

Revision History

Revision	Change	Date	Author
A	Initial Release	6/12/98	Tom Schuster

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document provides the theory of operation for the short range radio transceiver module to be referred to as a wireless personal area network (WPAN). The WPAN module is intended for use in portable, handheld products.

The WPAN module will function as an RF modem. The implementation of this module will consist of an RF transceiver, a digital controller ASIC and the antenna. The architecture of the RF transceiver is a single conversion receiver and a direct launch transmitter. The architecture was chosen for its simplicity and ease of implementation which both translate to lower cost. The WPAN module includes all radio control, protocol implementation and host interface. The WPAN protocol is described in document 565-002-051. The hardware specification is defined in document 565-002-050.

This document also refers to the schematic and assembly drawings for the module. References to schematic designators are based on the 144-781-007 version of the schematic.

The 144-781-007 version of the schematic can be found in APPENDIX H

1.0 WPAN Module Operation

1.1 RF Transceiver

The RF transceiver architecture is a single down conversion receiver and a direct launch transmitter. The RF transceiver circuitry is captured on page one of the schematic. The input to the antenna is filtered by a bandpass filter, routed through a T/R switch, amplified and down converted to an IF frequency of 110.592 MHz. The IF signal is hard limited and baseband data is recovered with a quadrature detector. The output of the detector is sliced with a comparator and connects to the digital ASIC. In transmit mode the PLL is programmed to the desired channel and the data from the digital ASIC is filtered, attenuated and used to modulate the VCO control voltage.

U3 and U8 are linear regulators for the transceiver circuitry. U3 is a 3.3 V regulator and provides power for the receiver chain. The load on the receiver regulator is 30 - 35 mA. U8 is a 3.6 V regulator and provides power for the VCO and the PLL charge pump. The load on the U8 regulator is about 20 mA. The 3.6 V regulator provides a wider tuning range for the VCO as compared to a 3.3 V.

The antenna connection is referenced as PD1. The pad serves as a soldering point for either the coax pigtail of the basestation antenna or the spring finger connection for the scanner screw antenna. The L102 inductor is used for matching and as a block for harmonics of the VCO before they can radiate out on the antenna port. L1 is used as for ESD protection, its value chosen to be resonant at 2.4 GHz, presenting an open circuit to that node at that frequency. An added feature of this shunt inductor permits verification of the connection of the spring finger to the scannner screw antenna. PF1 is the pad for attachment of the shield braid of the base antenna coax cable. LC1 is a dielectric bandpass filter with a pass band from 2400 to 2500 MHz. Insertion loss of the filter is approximately 1.5 dB. C1 is a coupling and matching capacitor. All three RF ports of the UPG152TA GaAs FET switches are dc biased internally and must have a dc block on each. The U1 switch is used for a transmit/receive (T/R) switch, routing the signal from the transmitter or to the receiver. A high (+3.3V) on pin 6 and a low (0V) on pin 4 of U1 indicates receive mode. Conversely, high on pin 4 and a low on pin 6 of U1 indicates transmit mode.

1.1.1 Receiver

Continuing to the receiver from the above paragraph. C38 is a coupling and matching capacitor for the switch. L3 is matching component for the first LNA. U4 is a GaAs LNA with approximately 12 dB of gain and draws about 5 mA of current. C78 is a coupling capacitor. Its value was chosen to provide a short at 2.4 GHz. L9 is a matching inductor for the input of U5. U5 is the same component as U4 and provides about 12 dB of gain for 5 mA of current drain. C37, C80 and C36, C79 are supply bypass caps. Values were chosen to present shorts at the fundamental and third harmonic of the VCO. The R34/L8 and R19/L10 components are recommended by the manufacturer to promote stability at lower frequencies. At 2.4 GHz the inductors are open circuits and cause

minimal loading effects. C43 is a coupling cap. L4 is a matching inductor for the RF port of the mixer. U7 is GaAs down conversion mixer and has approximately 6 dB of gain and draws about 9 mA. C85 and L11 provide the impedance transformation at 110 MHz to match the IF port of the mixer. L12 is a IF choke and provides dc current to the mixer. C86 is a coupling cap, it's value is chosen to be a short at 110 MHz. L13/C55 and L6/C58 are the manufacturer's recommended matching components for the SAW filter. The SAW BPF has a center frequency of 110.592 MHz and a nominal 3 dB bandwidth of 1.52 MHz. Insertion loss of the filter is about 4 dB. C59 is a coupling cap. C60 provides a short for RF frequencies prior to the IF filter. The IF amplifier, U10, has approximately 16 dB of gain and draws 5 mA. C64 is a coupling capacitor.

U12 is the demodulation IC. The IC consists of a limiter with about 50 dB of gain and a quadrature demodulator. The IC consumes about 8 mA of current. The input is an FM modulated signal at 110 MHz and the output is a baseband analog representation of the data. C30/C74 and L7 comprise the quadrature tank. The R13 resistor is used to de'Q the tank circuit, effectively widening the frequency response of the circuit. The tank circuit center frequency is shifts with parasitic capacitance, and variations of the tank components. For this reason the C30 and L7 are specified as 2% tolerance parts. Changes in board construction, layer thickness between layers 1 and 2, and trace length and width will also shift the center frequency of the tank. As an example, C74 was added when the layer 1 to 2 dielectric thickness changed from 7 to 14 mils early in the development. This change reduced the parasitic capacitance of the interconnect and C74 was added to compensate. The bandwidth of the tank circuit is approximately 10 MHz. This provides adequate bandwidth for component and board variations.

R12, C28 and R11 are used in the Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI). The signal is typically used to check a channel for activity. Revision 1 of the WPAN does not use the RSSI function due to the slow response times of the RSSI circuit and the ADC available on the H8.

R30/C67 and R32/C70 provide filtering of the analog data prior to slicing. The true output of the demodulator is connected to the non-inverting input of the comparator. The complement output of the demodulator is dc blocked and connected to the inverting input of the comparator. The inverting input node is pulled to the same dc voltage as the non-inverting input by R36. This method provides a simple threshold for the comparator to convert the analog data to digital data. A draw back of this approach is that when ever the receiver is on, the output of the comparator will toggle like random data and can also cause the ASIC to falsely trigger on noise. U106 is a singe comparator with response time of about 100 nS. The comparator draws less than 0.5 mA of current.

1.1.2 Transmitter and Synthesizer

The transmitter is direct launch type, which means there is no IF frequency and the VCO is tuned directly to the transmit channel center frequency. The VCO is referenced as OSC1. The VCO provides a output signal of about +8 dBm and consumes about 20 mA.

The RF output of the VCO is matched with C13 and L5. R25, R24 and R4 compose a T-pad attenuator and reduce the signal level by about 3.5 dB. C14 and R5 provide the RF reference signal for the synthesizer. LC2 is a lumped LC low pass filter use to attenuate harmonics of the VCO. L2 is a matching inductor for the U6 switch. C12, C8 and C42 are coupling capacitors. U6 is a GaAs FET switch used to route the VCO signal to the mixer LO port or out to the antenna. A high on pin 6 and a low on pin 4 of U6 indicates transmit mode. Conversely, high on pin 4 and a low on pin 6 of U6 indicates receive mode. R20, R21 and R22 form a T-pad to attenuate the LO to the mixer by about 5.4 dB. U2 is the third GaAs FET switch. U2 was added early in the development to decrease LO leakage. In transmit mode the signal is passed through to the input T/R switch and in receive the leakage signal is terminated in to a PI pad.

U9 is the synthesizer IC. All PLL control signals from the digital side of the board are bypassed by capacitors C87 – C82 to contain any RF energy inside the RF shield. The counters of U9 are supplied power from the digital regulator(REG1), the charge pump is supplied by the VCO regulator(U8). The loop filter consists of C15, C16, C18, R7 and R8. The loop bandwidth is approximately 4KHz. R8 is used for fast lock mode. During fast lock mode U9 grounds pin 1, which effectively doubles the loop bandwidth of the synthesizer and allows the loop to lock faster. The modulation is introduced in to the closed loop by R104. The TX_1M signal is the digital transmit data from the ASIC. The 3.3V signal is divided down by the resistive divider formed by R104 and R6. The R104/R6 divider together with the gain of the VCO control the frequency deviation of the transmitter. C102 provides filtering of the data which helps to limit the spectral content of the transmitter to the channel width of 1.536 MHz.

1.2 Transceiver Control and Host Interface

The digital side of the module performs all the host interface, power management, radio protocol and control functions for the radio.

On page two of the schematic the host interface connector is a 12 pin ZIF flex connector and is referenced as J100. The pinout of the connector is shown in the table below.

Pin	Pin	Description	Comments
1	TXD	Data to transmit out radio - input	Idle high, when active "1" is high "0" is low
2	RXD	Data received by radio - output	Idle high, when active "1" is high "0" is low
3,4	GND	Ground	
5,6	Vin	+3.6 V to 6 V	
7	RTS	Request to Send-input	Asserted = HIGH
8	CTS	Clear to Send-output	Asserted = HIGH
9	RID	Ring Indicator-output	Asserted = HIGH
10	DSR	Data Set Ready-output	Asserted = HIGH
11	RESETL	Input	Asserted = LOW

12	+3.3V	Regulated 3.3V to Host - output	can be used for 5V to 3.3V logic level converters - 10 mA max

NOTE: There is no current limit protection of the 3.3V supply on pin 12. It is left to the host design to insure a load of less than 10 mA.

The microprocessor is a Hitachi H8/3048 referenced as U102. The processor contains 128KB of flash memory and 4KB of SRAM. The flash memory is sectioned into a lower and an upper bank. The lower portion of memory contains the reset vectors and the flash programming algorithm, along with the program code. The upper block is empty the first time the part is programmed. Any subsequent program code updates are written to the upper block of flash. The code is designed to code start execution in the lower bank. The code checks to see if the upper bank has been programmed. If it has then the code continues to run out of the upper bank. The 4KB SRAM is used for stack, variables and message buffers. The H8 runs with a 7.3728 MHz clock that is generated on the ASIC. The clock from the ASIC is not a 50% duty cycle since the ASIC divides the 22.1184 MHz crystal by three. The H8 has a duty cycle correction circuit on board the output of this is sent back to the ASIC on the PHO pin.

Q101 is a FET switch that is for re-flashing the H8 flash memory. The switch is controlled by the H8 and applies 12 V to the Vpp pin of the H8 when the part is to be re-programmed.

REG1 is the 3.3 V linear regulator for the digital circuitry on the module. Total current for the digital regulator is about 35 mA. The regulator also performs the reset function for the processor and ASIC. The capacitor C106 is chosen to allow for a reset pulse of approximately 20 mS. The delay pin of the regulator is on open collector. This current source is used to charge C106. The charge time produces the reset pulse. For a manual reset the delay pin is pulled to ground, discharging the capacitor and produces a reset pulse of about 15 mS. CR103 is used to keep the delay pin node high impedance in the not reset condition so C106 does not discharge. In reprogramming mode, 12V is applied to the input of REG1 in order to program the flash memory. Power dissipation of REG1 limits the maximum ambient temperature to 30 C for reprogramming mode.

U101 is a 128 byte EEPROM and is used to store information such as the serial number, country code, and other network parameters. The table below shows the memory map of the 128 Byte EEPROM.

EE address	Data	Length (bytes)
0	22MHz Warp	1
1	Country Code	1
2	Network ID	2

4	Network Address	2
6	Network Status	1
7	Reserved Bytes	7
14	Station Table	40
54	"Free Space"	70
124	Serial Number	4

The 4 pole switch SW100 is not loaded on this revision of the board. The intended use of the switch is to provide a means for a hardware address to distinguish different types of host devices that the WPAN module is plugged into.

The ASIC is on page three of the schematic and is referenced at U103. The ASIC is a 0.8 um CMOS gate array manufactured by Hitachi. The gate array is approximately 6000 gates. The functions of the ASIC include PLL programming, power management, HDLC and NRZI encoding of the radio transmit data, and clock recovery and HDLC, NRZI decoding of the radio receive data. The data must be encoded to provide adequate transitions for the transmitter such that the PLL circuit can not track the modulation. The ASIC adds an 80 bit header of a 1/0 pattern prior to each packet send to the radio. The header is required for the transmitter and receiver to settle to proper dc levels.

The ASIC has two crystal oscillator inputs. The 32.768 kHz oscillator circuit is comprised of Y100, U100 and U104. This oscillator runs whenever power is applied to the module. The 32.768 kHz signal is used to clock a 16 bit counter on the ASIC which is used for beacon timing and power management. The 22.1184 MHz oscillator is comprised of Y101, U105, and Q100. Q100 is used as a switch control by the ASIC to turn on and off the supply voltage for the 22.1184 MHz oscillator. The oscillator is disabled in standby mode to reduce current draw. Varactors CR101 and CR102 operate in series with capacitors C127 and C128 to provide the load capacitance for the crystal. The voltage from the DAC on the H8 biases the varactors, allowing the frequency of the crystal to be tune to within 1 ppm at manufacturing test. The tuning is done via the host interface and must be done in gradual steps. If the tuning voltage is changed in too large of steps the frequency of the crystal will change too fast and produce a short pulse on the CPU clock. The short pulse will in turn cause the processor to lock up.

2.0 Board Construction

The PCB for the revision 1 of the WPAN module is designed to fit in the handle of the SabreTwo'th scanner. The total thickness of the board is 0.062 inches containing eight metal layers. The layer definition is shown below:

Layer 1 - Analog components
Layer 2 - Analog ground
Layer 3 - Analog supply and analog signal
Layer 4 - Analog ground
Layer 5 - Digital power
Layer 6 - Digital signal

Layer 7 - Digital ground
Layer 8 - Digital components

With this layer definition and the use of blind vias, the board can be viewed as almost two separated boards with about 20 signals traversing the digital/analog boundary.

The dielectric thickness between layers 1 & 2, 2 & 3, and 3 & 4 is specified on the fabrication drawing to be 14 mils +/- 1 mil. The component layers use ½ oz copper and the interior layers use 1 oz copper. Using these dimensions the 50 ohm microstrip trace width for the RF side of the card is calculated to be 24 mils. The 50 ohm stripline trace width is calculated to be 13 mils. The only RF signal on layer 3 is the VCO feed back to the PLL circuit.

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APPENDIX D

MICROLINK SPECIFICATION

Frequency Range	2.400-2.483MHz
Data Rates	1.005 Mbps
Modulation	2FSK
Bus interface	Asynchronous serial
FCC 15.249	Compliant
ETSI 300-328	Compliant
Size	1.3" X 3.9" X 0.3"

SPECIFICATION	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	M1	M2	M6	NOTES
General								
Operating Temperature	-20		60	°C	-20<>60	-20<>60	-20<>60	
Storage Temperature	-30		70	°C				
Power Supply								
Operating Voltage	3.6	4.8	6.0	V	3.6 min [1]	3.6 min [1]	3.6 min	Battery supply regulated down to 3.3 V on module
Transmit Current		80	100	mA	115	95	60	22.1184 MHz crystal
Receive Current		80	100	mA	140	125	90	22.1184 MHz crystal
Standby Current		30		mA	55	38	15	Processor has clock but in its sleep mode, radio off
Sleep Current			2	mA		8	1.8	Processor doesn't have clock
Average Current		6		mA		15	7.1	Network maintenance only
Timing								
Standby to RX			1.5	mS		1.8 mS	1.2 mS	Processor has clock but in its sleep mode, radio off ->receive first valid bit
Sleep to RX			10	mS		9.7mS	8.9 mS	Processor doesn't have clock, radio off->receive first valid bit
Power Up			150	mS	120mS	120mS	135 mS	Power applied to active receive
TX to RX			500	µS	740uS	640uS	400 uS	
RX to TX			500	µS	660uS	490uS	480 uS	

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SPECIFICATION	MIN	TYP	MAX	UNIT	M1	M2	M6	NOTES
Transmitter								
Power Output	-6	-4	-2	dBm	-1 +/- 1.5 [2]	-1	-2	conducted
Frequency Stability	-25		+25	ppm	+8 , -6	+7 , -8	+/-6	Temperature stability only, initial trimmed to +/-1 ppm
Emissions								
Spurious Emissions - US			-50	dBm	-60	-60	-60	In Band
Conducted -ETSI			-47	dBm	-55 [3]	-55 [3]	-55 [3]	Out of Band > 960 MHz
Spurious Emissions - US			-50	dBm		-60	-60	In Band
Radiated -ETSI			-47	dBm		-32 [4]	-52	Out of Band > 960 MHz
Receiver Input								
Sensitivity		-77		dBm	-81 +/- 4 [2,5]	-80 [3]	<-82 [6]	BER=1e-5 @670 kbps M1, 1 Mbps M2
		-81		dBm		-90 [3]		BER=1e-5 @250 kbps M2
Max Input Power			-20	dBm	0	0	0	Operational
			+10	dBm				Survivability, by design, 1st LNA max power in = +13 dBm

1. Bench testing typically done at 3.6 V.
2. Range of 18 Model 1s sent to Welch Allyn, measured at 25 C.
3. Highest spur is RX LO at Ch 50
4. Highest spur is RX LO fundamental and third harmonic
5. Using signal generator modulated with PN code data as transmitter.
6. Manufacturing test sets limit to 82 dB attenuation between DUT and golden unit for ping-pong test.

APPENDIX E

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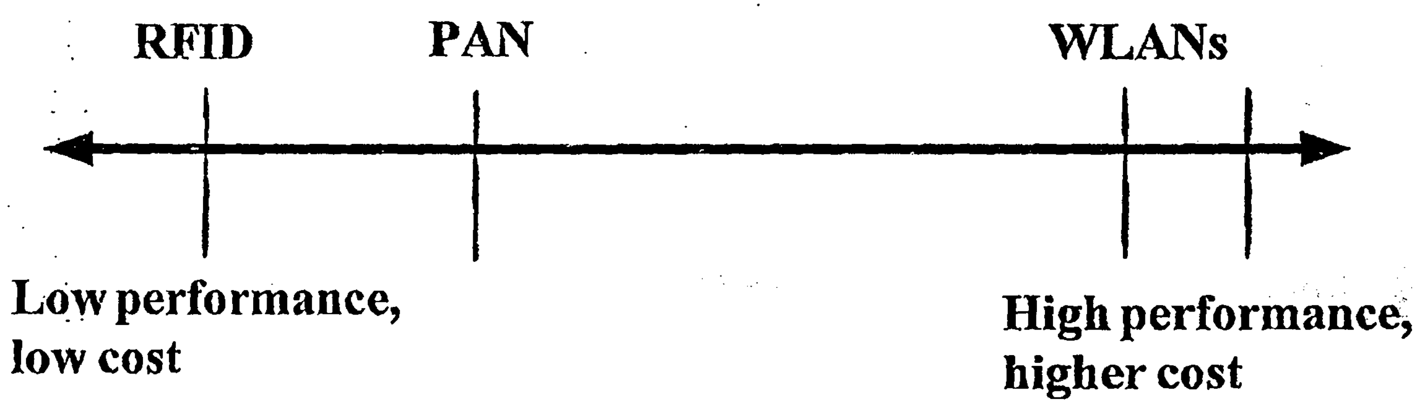
Wireless Solutions



- Continuum of needs for wireless products
- No one product which can fill all needs
- Family of complementary devices

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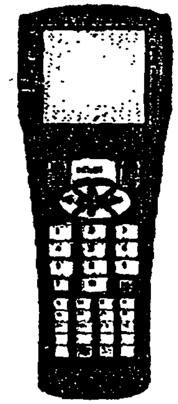
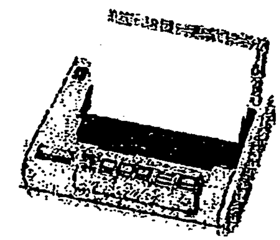
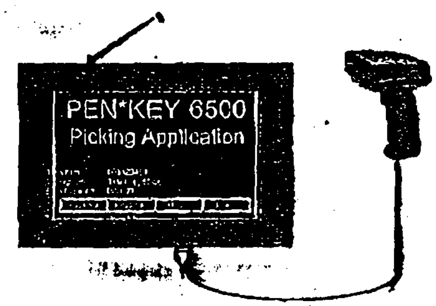
Targeted Applications

- Cable replacement (point to point)
  - Barcode scanner to portable/mobile computer
  - Printer to portable/mobile computer
- Personal area connectivity (peer to peer)
  - hand held computer to numerous peripheral devices including scanners, printers, wide area network radios, etc.







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Applications Solution Requirements

- Very low cost
- Low power consumption
- Small size
- Interference immunity
- Ease of use
- Standardized interfaces
- Unlicensed, international usability

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Wire Replacement Concept

- Complementary to WLAN/IEEE 802.11 devices
  - lower range
  - lower throughput
- Lower complexity than WLAN devices
  - reduced RF specifications
  - reduced MAC/PHY complexity
- Features which do not add recurring costs
  - peer to peer with up to 10 nodes per PAN

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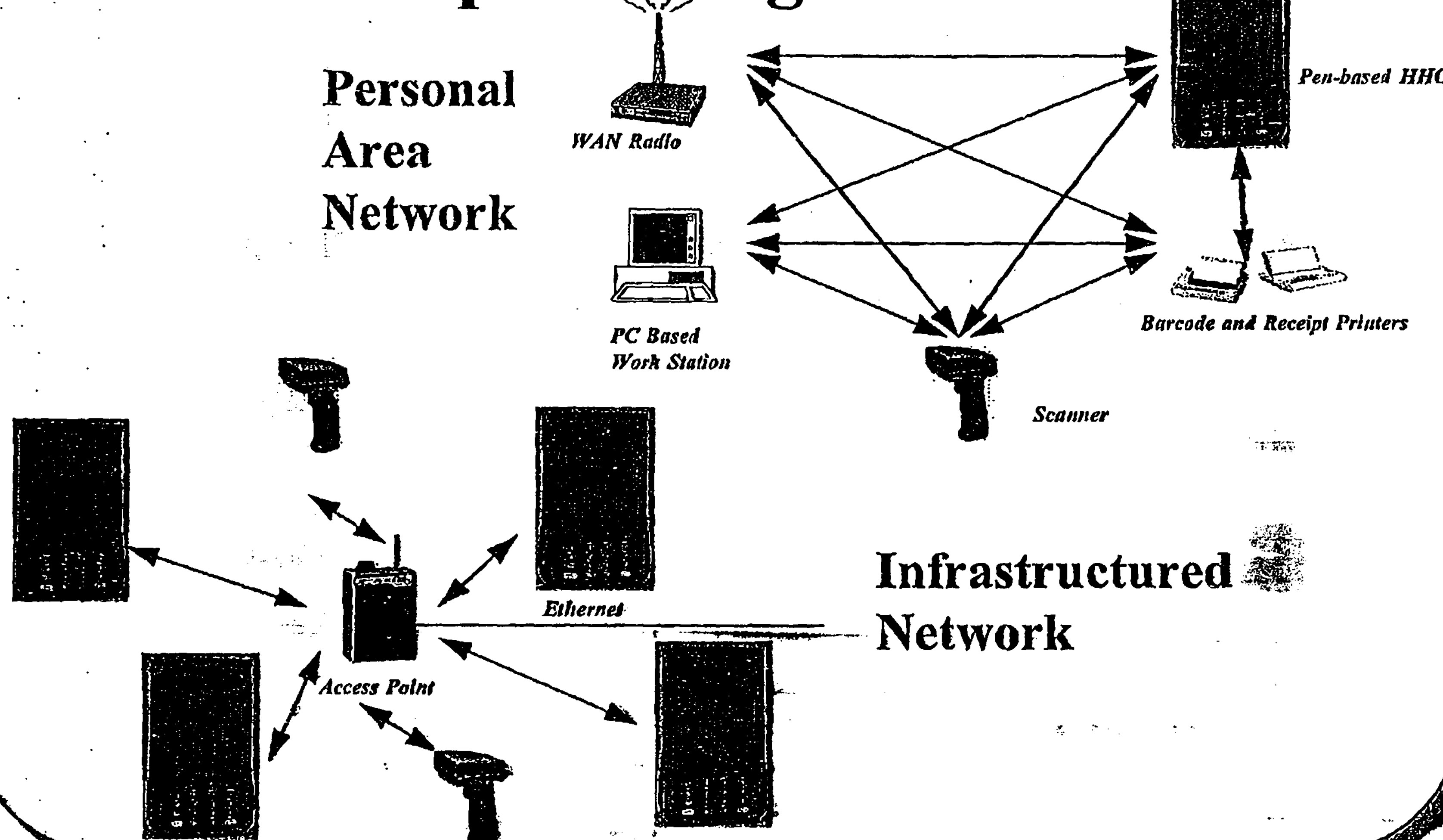
Short Range Radio System Sample Configurations



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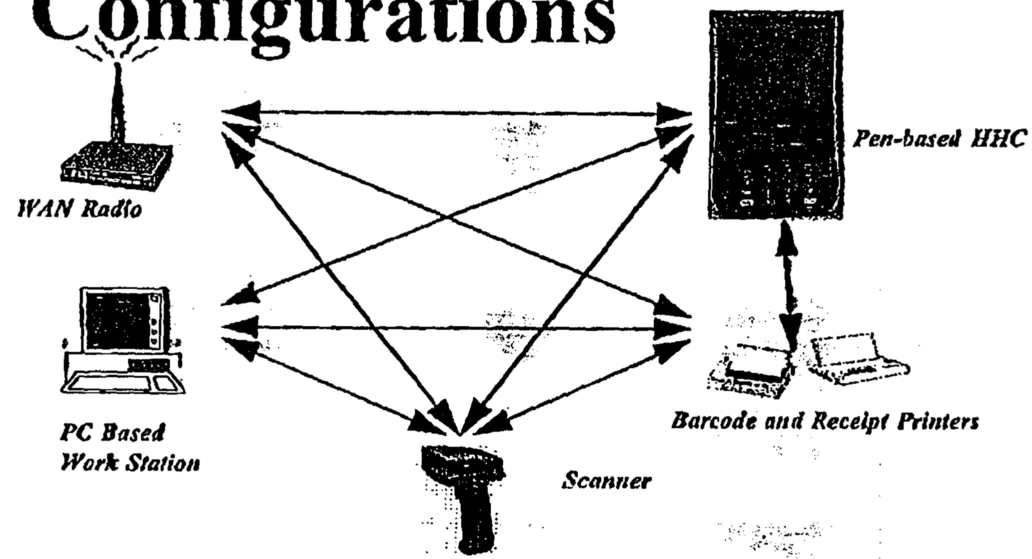
Short Range Radio System Configurations

Personal Area Network



- **Personal Area Network (PAN; Peer-to-Peer)**
  - Multiple Networks co-habitate (20 or more)
  - Up to 10 devices in a single PAN
  - Dynamic PAN and device IDs with network initiation
  - Network maintained devices coming and going
  - Temporary devices also supported

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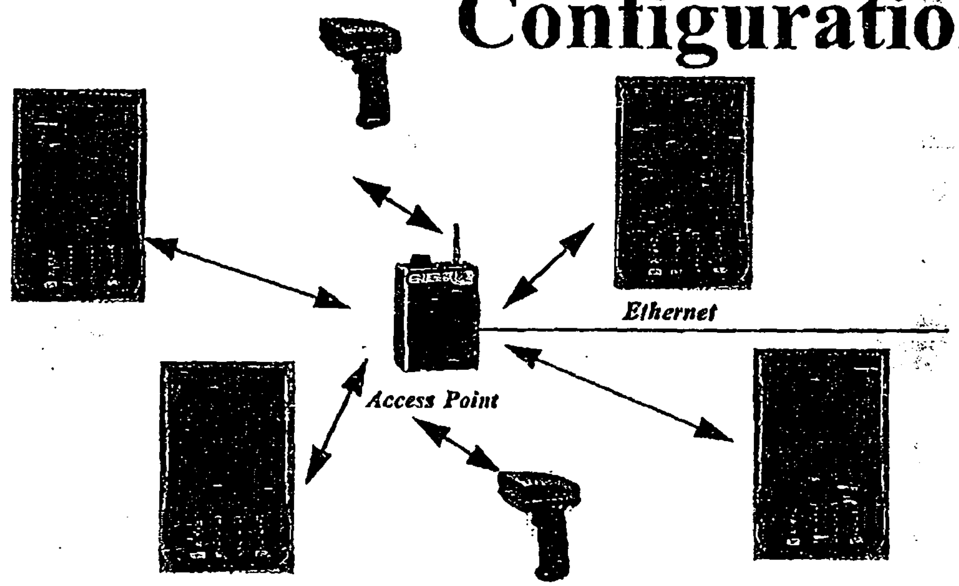
Short Range Radio System Configurations



Limited Infrastructured Network

- **Limited Infrastructured Network**
  - Main device (access point) has power at all times (fast access)
  - Support for more than 10 devices
  - Ethernet access points with higher layer protocol
  - Communications to the NT Base (STAR Base)
  - Switch from PAN to LAN and back

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Short Range Radio System Desirable Features

- Interface
  - Simple interface for intelligent and "dumb" devices
  - Dumb devices
    - » Serial, RS232 like interface (19.2kbps)
  - Intelligent devices (Ability to establish and control net parameters)
    - » Serial, RS232 like interface (up to 115.2kbps)
    - » Parallel/ PC Card optional
- Very Low Power Consumption
  - Minimized while not operating (e.g. 6mA or less)
  - Operational, fast, low power comm. (e.g. 80mA or less)
  - Very low full day average (e.g. 10mA avg. over 10 hours)
- Fast Response (Variable Speeds)
  - "Wired Response" (e.g. avg. response time under 125mS)
  - Various speeds for optimum response/range/current
  - CSMA/CA; collision sense/collision avoidance

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Short Range Radio System Desirable Features

- Immunity
  - Frequency Hopping to avoid fixed interferers and multipath interference
  - Able to coexist with other frequency hopping systems
  - Reduced range decreases the impact of co-located networks
  - High data rate reduces "air time"
- Size
  - Under 1/3rd the volume of typical 802.11 radios
- Cost
  - In mass production, should be under 25% of the projected cost of an 802.11 radio

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Short Range Radio System Desirable Features

- Non-licensed, ISM bands
- World Wide Regulatory
  - 2.4GHz frequency hopping: ETSI 300 328
  - Low power output: FCC Part 15.249
  - Japan: RCR 33

APPENDIX G

Proposal for a Wireless Personal Area Network Medium Access Control and Physical Layer

Introduction

Typical applications such as the mobile worker and Physiological Monitoring involve short messages and short distances between devices. Key attributes for these devices include:

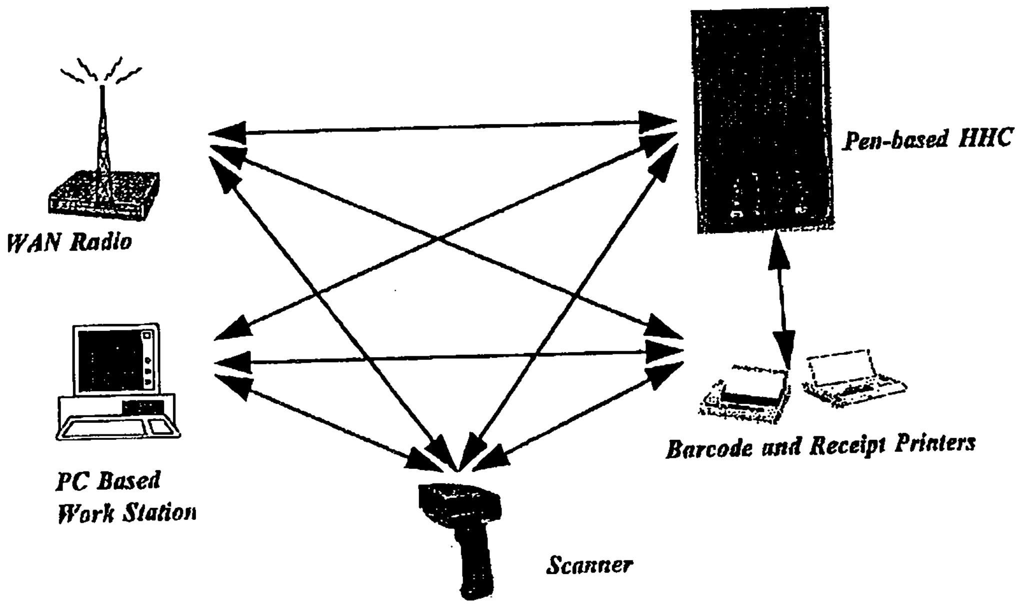
- low cost
- small size
- low current drain
- minimal operator intervention

Features

- Dynamic addressing: allows the network to be intiated and maintained with minimal operator intervention
- Temporary network: allows a device to temporarily split from its PAN, attach to a non-PAN device, detach from that device and resume participation in the original PAN

Sample Configuration

Personal
Area
Network



219

Cost

- One of the major drivers behind WPAN is the lowest possible cost. Cost is typically driven by complexity and high performance requirements. The design philosophy behind this proposal is a system design with relaxed requirements on hardware cost drivers and which leverages existing technology and componentry where possible for the lowest recurring costs.

Cost

- MAC greatly simplifies requirements on RF design
  - SIFS/DIFS/PIFS are greatly relaxed, etc.
- Low MAC S/W overhead (estimate 25% of 802.11)
- Low MAC/PHY gate count (estimate 10% 802.11)
- Single conversion receiver
- Direct launch VCO

Power Consumption

- Minimal MAC complexity allows:
  - reduced ASIC current drain
  - reduced microprocessor on time
- Minimal transceiver performance requirements allow:
  - reduced active componentry
- Above results in less than 6 mA current drain @ 3.3V for connection maintaince

222

Coexistence

- It's essential that these devices operate satisfactorily in congested spectral environments. The proposal is for CSMA/CA protocol, Frequency Hopping, with a high speed aggregate data rate to aid in Coexistence with:
  - 20 other co-located PAN networks
  - WLAN FH networks

223

Range

- The majority of requirements for PANs are met with a maximum range of 10 meters. Intermec Technolgies' implementation of this proposal has a demonstrated range of greater than 10 meters as verified in a cubicle environment and in shipping and receiving areas.

Regulatory

- Worldwide
  - US: Part 15.249
  - Europe: ETS 300 328
  - Japan: RCR 33

Hardware

- 2.4 GHz operation
  - world wide regulatory
  - reduced non-desired emissions from host device
  - wide bandwidths allow simple high speed modulation/demodulation methods
  - low cost componentry from PCS and WLAN products

Hardware

- Frequency Hopping
  - world wide regulatory as spread spectrum
  - low cost, low current drain, spread spectrum technique
  - interference immunity from narrow band sources
  - allows a simplified strategy of coexistence in a congested area

Hardware

- Low transmit power: <1 mW
  - low current drain
  - complimentary to an effective coexistence strategy
  - allows submission under FCC 15.249 (no hop sequence constraints)
  - low device count
  - reduced consumer concerns about safety

Hardware

- 1 Mb/s aggregate data rate
  - more effective coexistence strategy due to reduced transmit durations
  - reduced average current drain
  - reduced response times yield reduced host current drain

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Protocol Requirements

- Support Functional Requirements in CFP (except only 10 stations)
- Support Power Management
- Support Auto Configuration
- Support Temporarily Split Networks

Basic Protocols

- Initialization
- Normal Operation
- Termination

231

Initialization Protocol

- One Station is "coordinator"
- Others "join"
- Coordinator broadcasts inits
- Others unicast attaches
- Coordinator accepts or declines
- When all expected stations attach, coordinator starts normal operations

232

Normal Operation Protocol

- Coordinator periodically broadcast synchronization information (beacons)
- After beacons, stations transmit to powered down stations by requesting other stations to leave receiver on, and after a short interval sending to that station
- Stations transmit to powered up stations at any time

Termination Protocol

- Coordinator broadcast (after beacons) termination notification
- This is repeated several times

234

Medium Access Control (MAC)

- CSMA/CA
- P-persistent with reservations (the reservation is similar to that in 802.11)
- Unicast frames all have an immediate response from recipient

235

Frame Sequences: Initiation

Init Broadcast →

← Attach Req

Attach Rsp →

Init Interval

Init Broadcast →

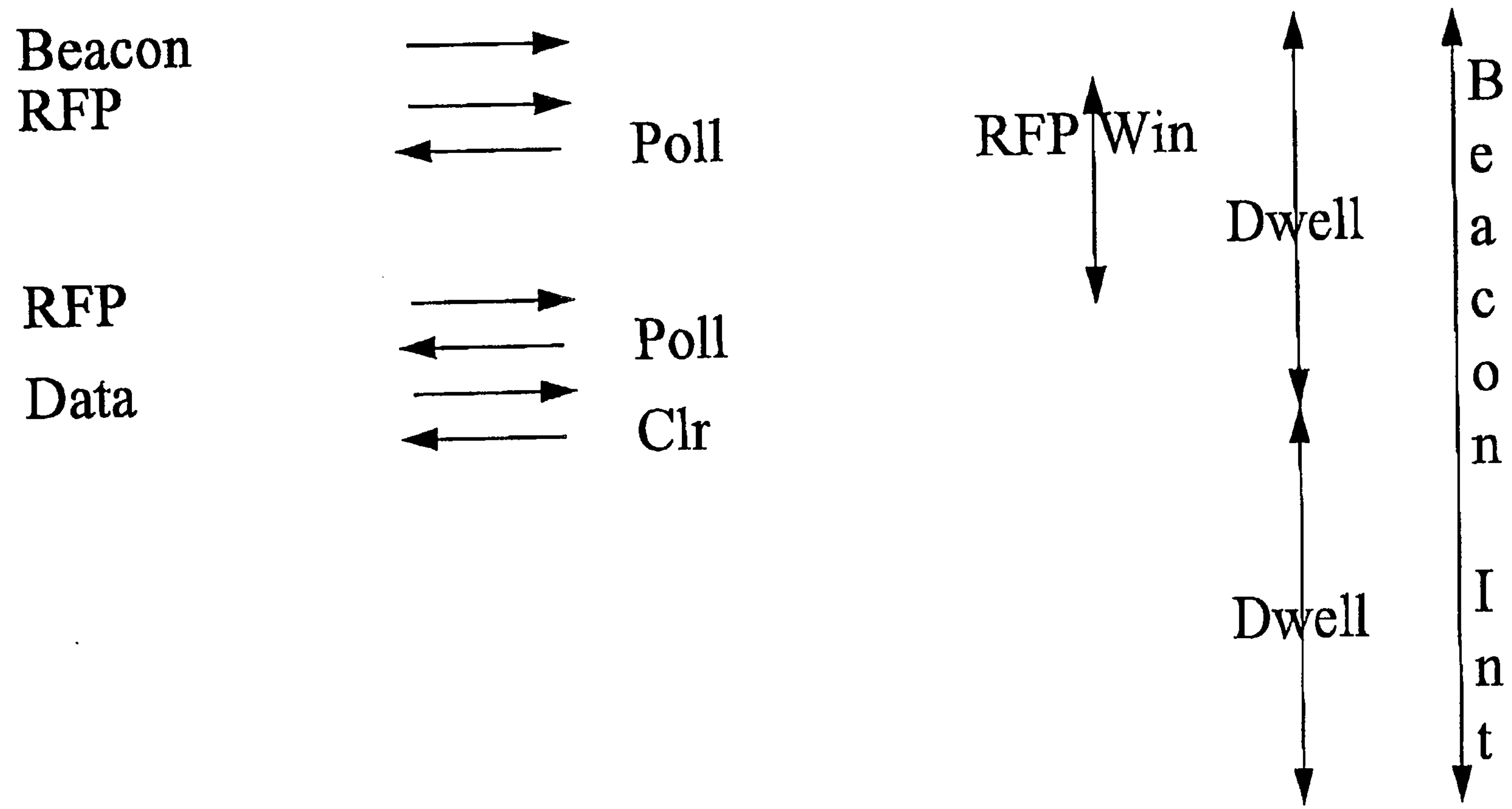
Init Interval

Start Broadcast →

Beacon →

236

Frame Seq's:Normal Op
Send to Powered Down Sta



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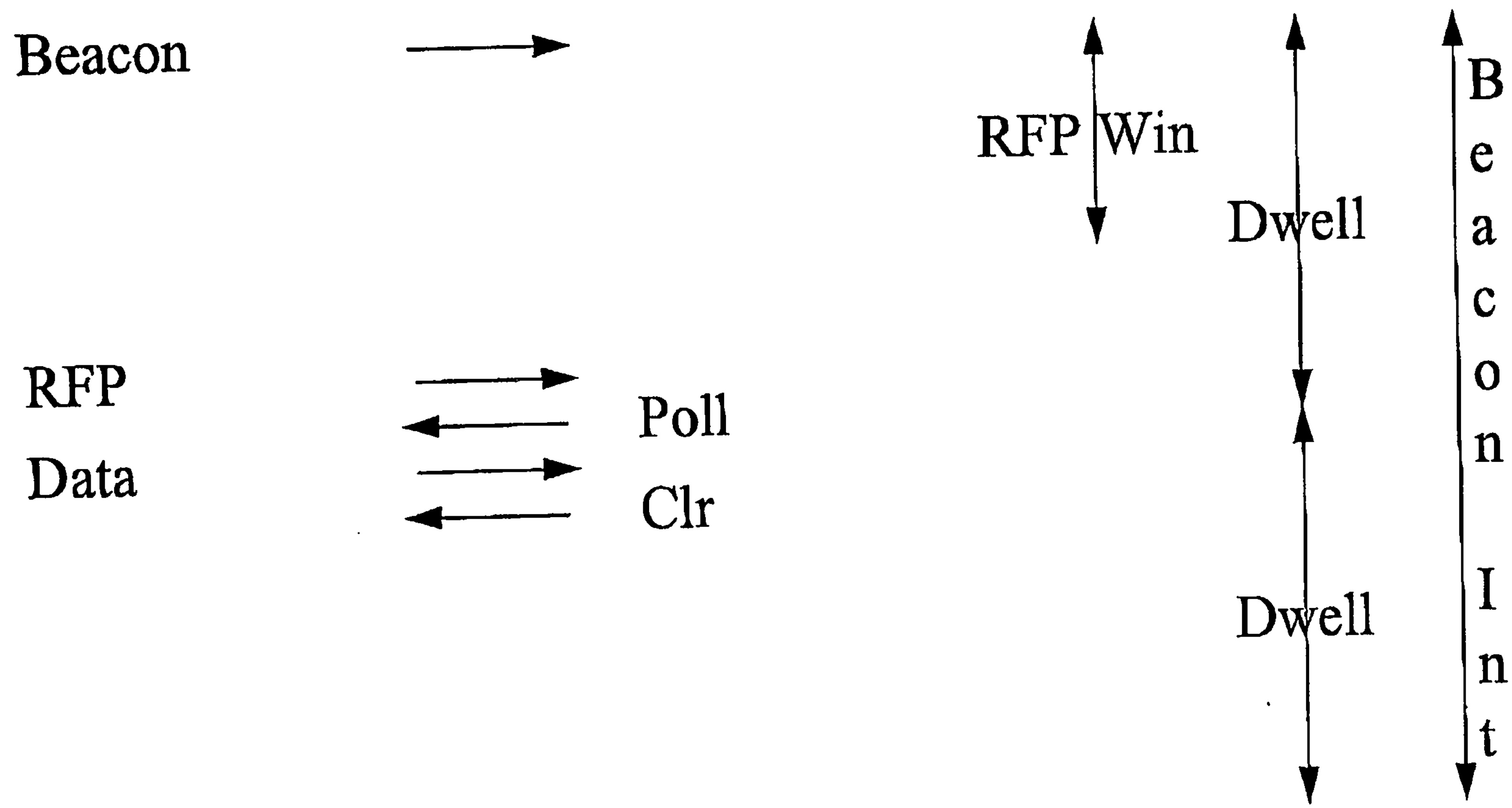
237

Frame Seq's:Normal Op Send to Powered Up Sta



Differences from CFP

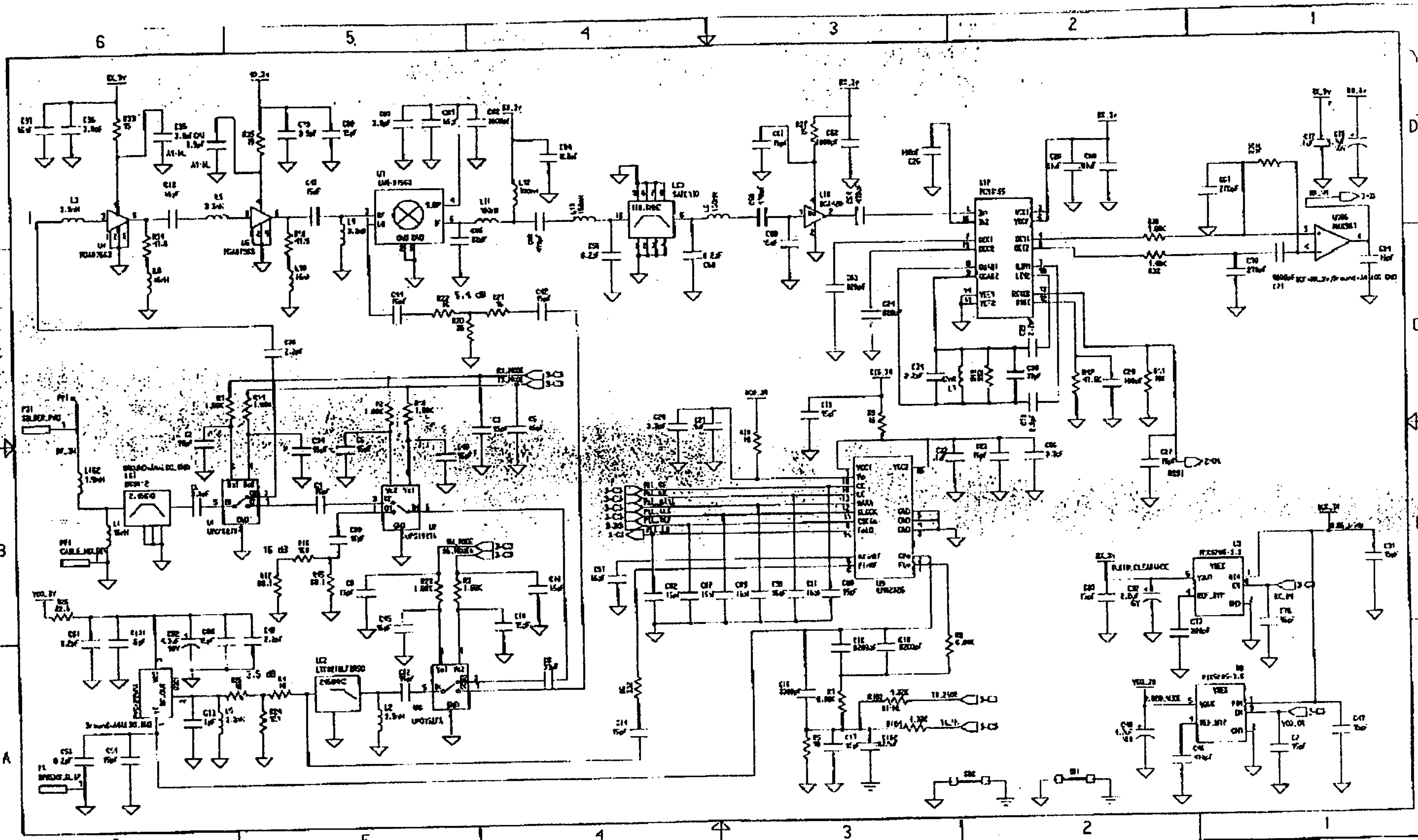
- 10 vs 16 nodes per network
  - this number is arbitrary
- Currently at 1.5 cubic inches
  - shape factor dictated by host device

239

Summary

- Dynamic: self initiating, self contained network
- Cost: minimal cost, low relative to host
- Power Consumption: less than 20 mW for connection maintenance
- Coexistence: both WLAN networks and PAN networks
- Range: greater than 10 meters in cubicle environment

APPENDIX H



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DATE: Apr 1 30,1998
APPROVED: NOT APPROVED
DATE: NOT APPROVED

BOARD NUMBER: 144-781-007
DOC. PAGE NUMBER: 1 OF 4

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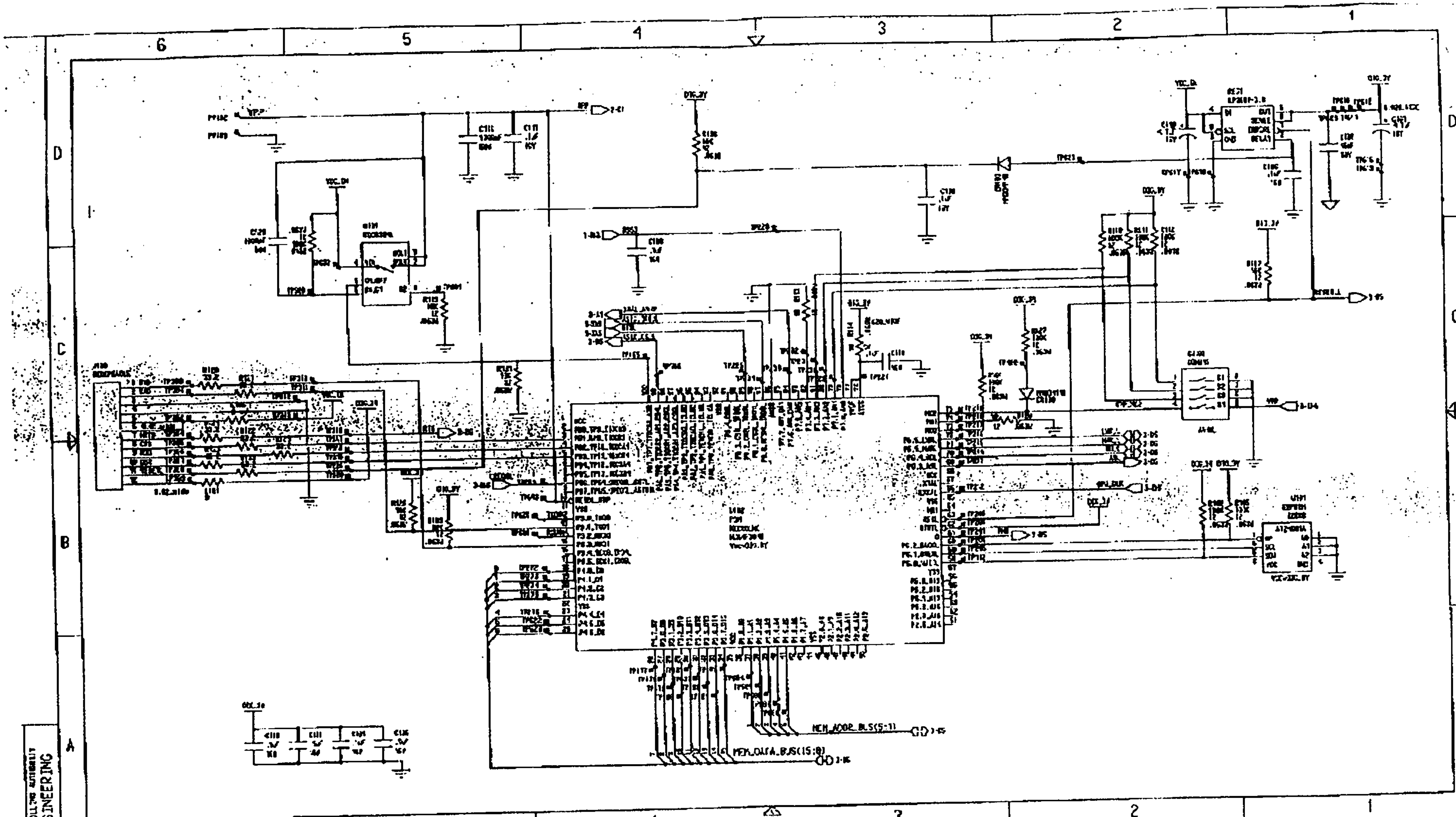

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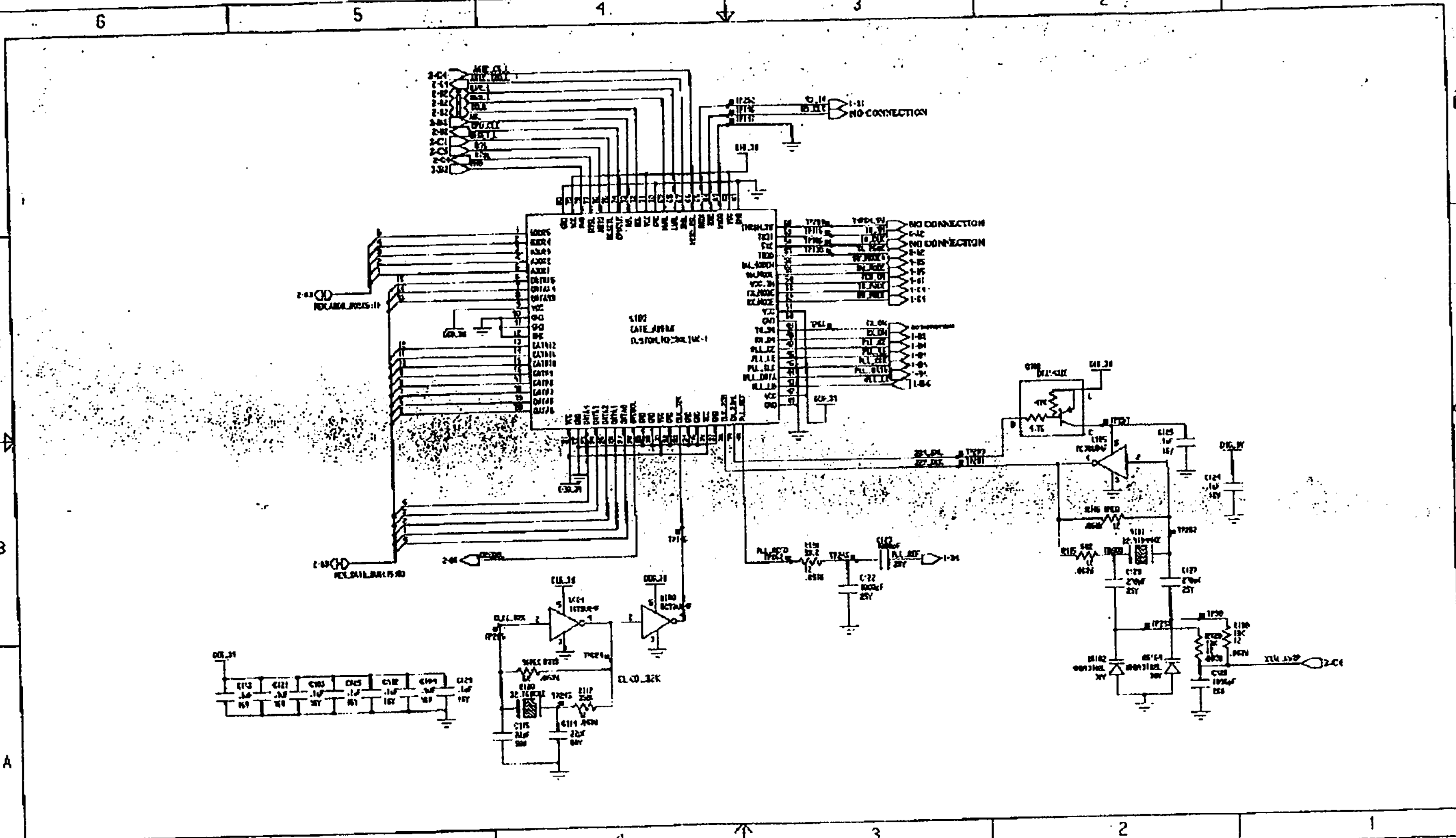

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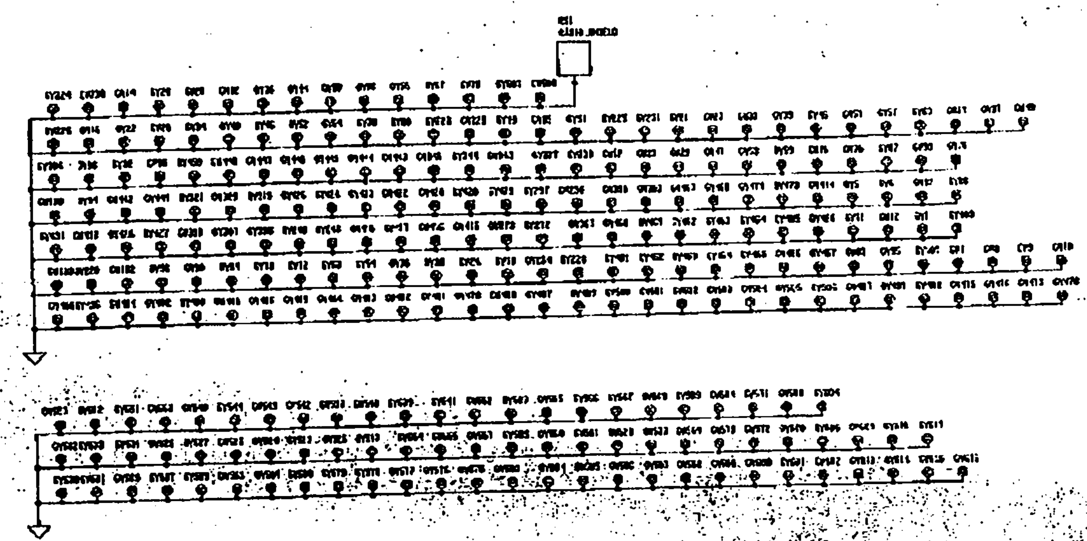

POWER PIN CHART

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U102	H8_3048F	GROUND 11,22,44, 57,65,92	DIG_3V 1,35,68
U106	MAX987	ANALOG_GND 5	RX_3V 2

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550 SECOND STREET S.E.
DAR RAPIDS, IOWA 52401

A1	224-194	PRE	ULINK
A2	NO ASSIGNED	PRE	NOT USED
A3	NO ASSIGNED	PRE	NOT USED
A4	NO ASSIGNED	PRE	NOT USED
A5	NO ASSIGNED	PRE	NOT USED
A6	NO ASSIGNED	PRE	NOT USED
A7	NO ASSIGNED	PRE	NOT USED
A8	NO ASSIGNED	PRE	NOT USED
A9	NO ASSIGNED	PRE	NOT USED

$NDS_EE/design_144-781-007
schematic

sheet 4
VERSION 8

CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION
MicroLink Phase 1, rev 1

DRAWN BY schuster
DATE April 30,1998
APPROVED NOT APPROVED
DATE NOT APPROVED

BOARD NUMBER
144-781-007

DOC PAGE NUMBER
4 OF 4

B

Print File Created On: 7/17/98 AT 1:01PM

246

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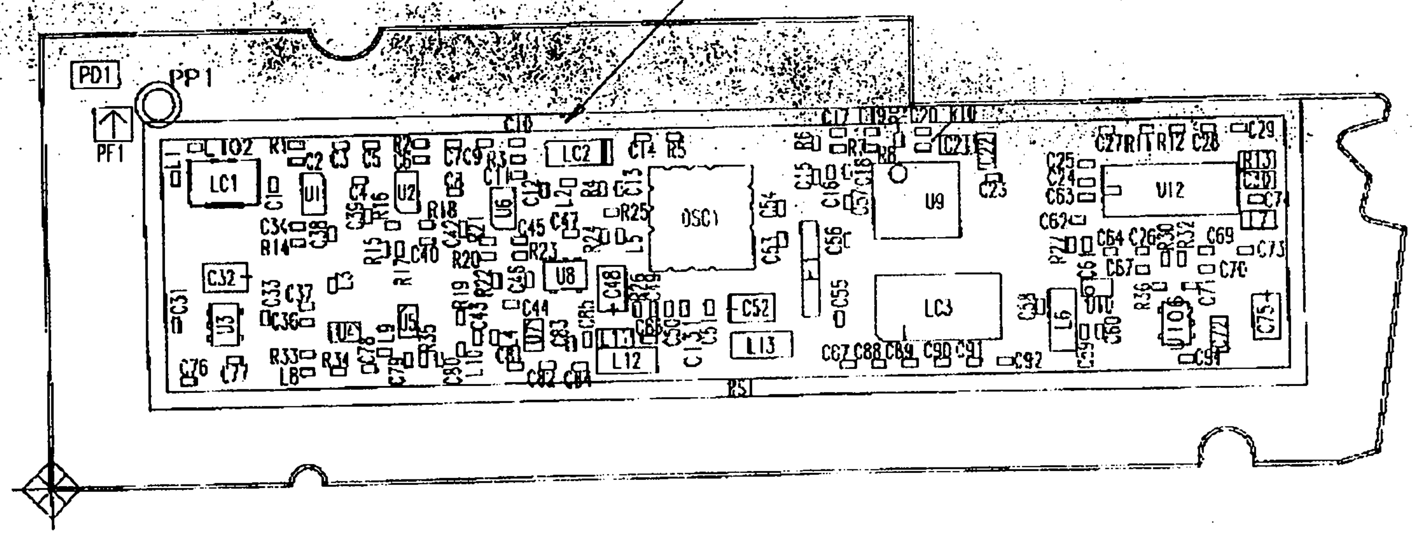
NOTES:

1. INDICATOR MARK ON COMPONENT INDICATES:
   - A. POSITIVE SIDE OF CAPACITORS.
   - B. CATHODE OR BANDED SIDE OF DIODES.
   - C. CATHODE OR FLAT SIDE OF LEDS.
   - D. EMITTER, FLAT OR SOURCE LEAD ON TRANSISTORS.
   - E. INPUT, OR FLAT SIDE ON REGULATORS.
   - F. PIN NO. 1 ON CONNECTORS, DIPS, PLCC'S, SOIC'S, TRANSFORMERS, SWITCHES, AND SIPS.

PLACE LABEL ON SHIELD AFTER INSTALATION. SEE INTERMEC (EVERETT) PART NO. E13758.



INTERMEC TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION 550 SECOND STREET S.E. CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA 52401	DRAWN BY: ROBERT COURTRIGHT DATE: 6/4/98	CHECKED BY: DATE:	SCALE: 3/1	BOARD NUMBER: 144-781-007	TITLE: ASSEMBLY DRAWING ULINK	ASSEMBLY NUMBER: 224-194	REVISION: PRE	SHEET 1 OF 2

DRAWING NUMBER: 224-194

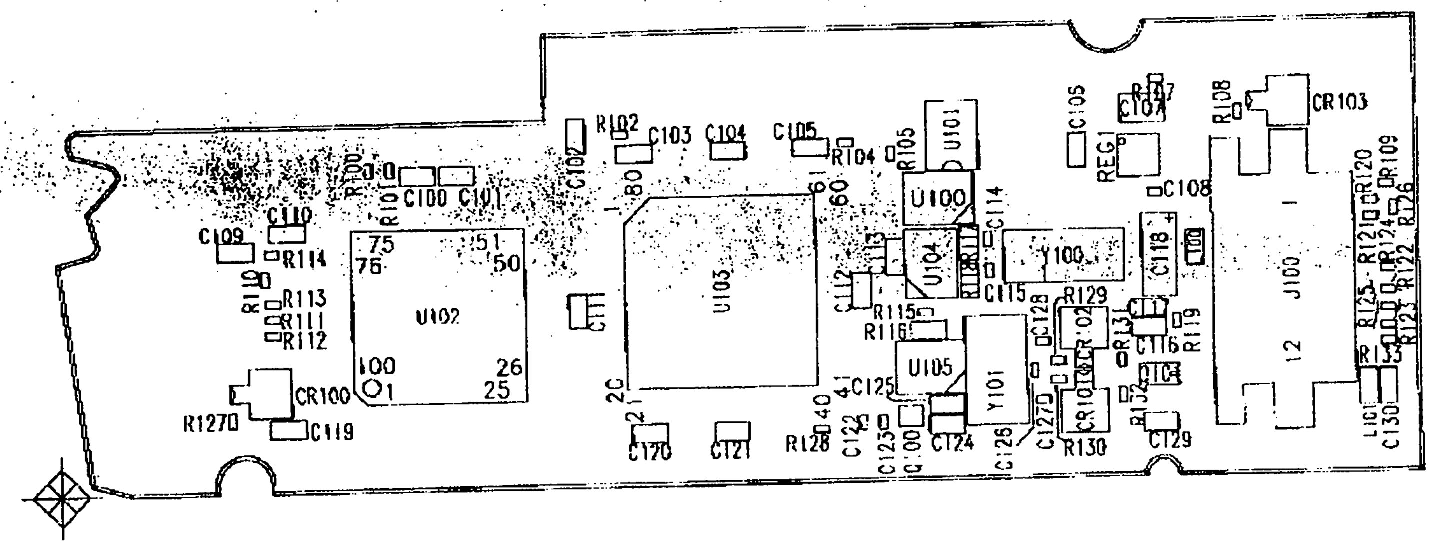
Print File Created On: 6/16/98 AT 10:05AM

246

09127276.073198

NOTES:

1. INDICATOR MARK ON COMPONENT INDICATES:
   - A. POSITIVE SIDE OF CAPACITORS.
   - B. CATHODE OR BANDED SIDE OF DIODES.
   - C. CATHODE OR FLAT SIDE OF LEDS.
   - D. EMITTER, FLAT OR SOURCE LEAD ON TRANSISTORS.
   - E. INPUT, OR FLAT SIDE ON REGULATORS.
   - F. PIN NO. 1 ON CONNECTORS, DIPS, PLCC'S, SOIC'S, TRANSFORMERS, SWITCHES, AND SIPS.



INTERMEC TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION 550 SECOND STREET S.E. CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA 52401	DRAWN BY: ROBERT COURTRIGHT DATE: 6/4/98	CHECKED BY: DATE:	SCALE: 3/1	BOARD NUMBER: 144-781-007	TITLE: ASSEMBLY DRAWING UL INK	ASSEMBLY NUMBER: 224-194	REVISION: PRE	SHEET 2 OF 2

DRAWING NUMBER: 224-194

247

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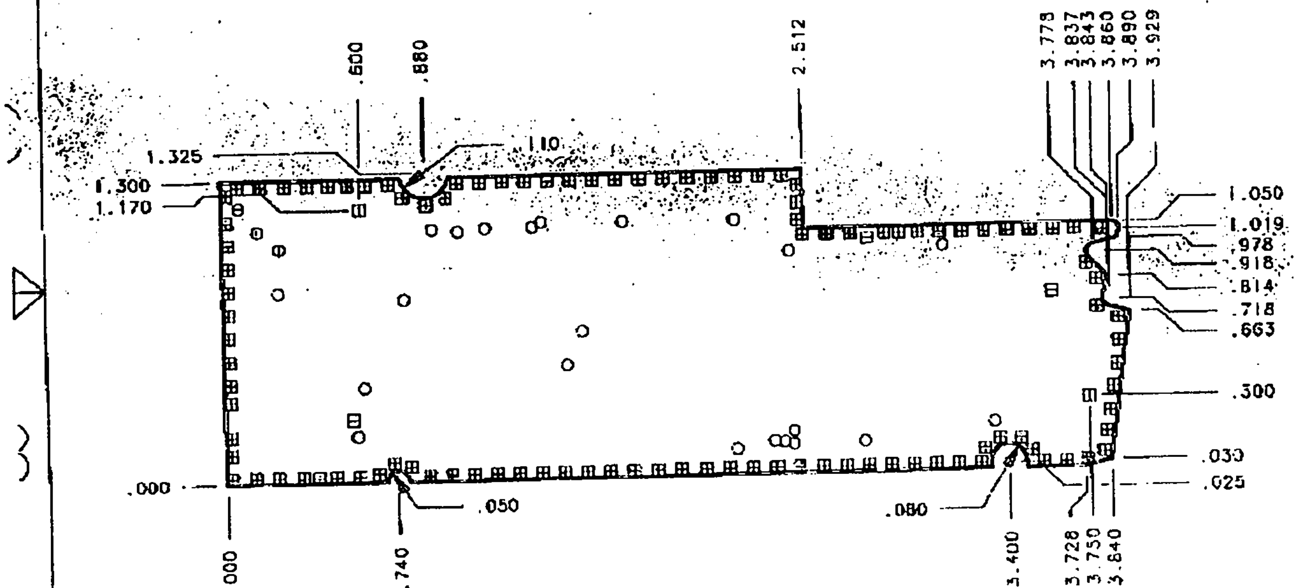
NOTES:
1. FABRICATE PWB PER IPC-RB-276, CLASS 2, AND ALL REFERENCED SPECIFICATIONS WITHIN (MOST CURRENT REVISIONS).
2. MATERIAL: FR-4 (UL 94 APPROVED).
3. COPPER: 1 OZ INTERNAL, 1/2 OZ EXTERNAL, PREFINISHED.
4. SOLDERMASK: LIQUID PHOTOIMAGEABLE, GREEN.
5. FINISH: SMOBC, EXPOSED CIRCUITRY TO BE 3-8 MICROINCHES IMMERSION GOLD OVER MINIMUM 100 MICROINCHES NICKEL BARRIER.
6. FINISHED PWB THICKNESS: .062"+/-.006 OVER FINISH.
7. INSIDE CORNER MAX RADIUS: .031" UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
8. SILKSCREEN: WHITE, NONCONDUCTIVE (IF REQUIRED BY ORDER) AND SHALL NOT INTERFERE WITH SOLDERING PROCESS.
9. DIMENSION TOLERANCES: .XXX= +/-.005", .XX= +/-.01".
10. VENDOR LOGO/DATE CODE/UL ID CODE, SHALL BE IN SILKSCREEN OR NONCONDUCTIVE, INDELIBLE INK.

11. STACKUP IS AS FOLLOWS:
LAYER 1 ANALOG SIGNALS
LAYER 2 ANALOG GROUND
LAYER 3 ANALOG SIGNALS
LAYER 4 ANALOG POWER
LAYER 5 DIGITAL POWER
LAYER 6 DIGITAL SIGNALS
LAYER 7 DIGITAL GROUND
LAYER 8 DIGITAL SIGNALS

.014 +/- .001
.014 +/- .001
.014 +/- .001
.062 (REFERENCE)



SYMBOLS SHOWN ARE FOR ALL LAYERS
(NOTE: BOARD HAS BLIND VIAS)

HOLE CHART

SYM	DIAMETER	QTY	PLATED	TOLERANCE
○	0.012	22	YES	+.000 -.012
⊞	0.018	107	YES	+.000 -.018
○	0.030	2	YES	±.003
⊟	0.060	3	YES	±.003
⊖	0.076	1	NO	+.000 -.005
◫	0.128	2	NO	±.005

INTERMEC TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION
550 SECOND STREET S.E.
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA 52401

DRAWN BY:	CHECKED BY:	SCALE:	BOARD NUMBER:	TITLE:	ASSEMBLY NUMBER:	REVISION:	SHEET
ROBERT COURTRIGHT DATE: 6/9/98	DATE:	2/1	144-781-007	FABRICATION DRAWING MICROLINK PHASE 1, REV 1	NA	NA	1 OF 4

DRAWING NUMBER: 144-781-007

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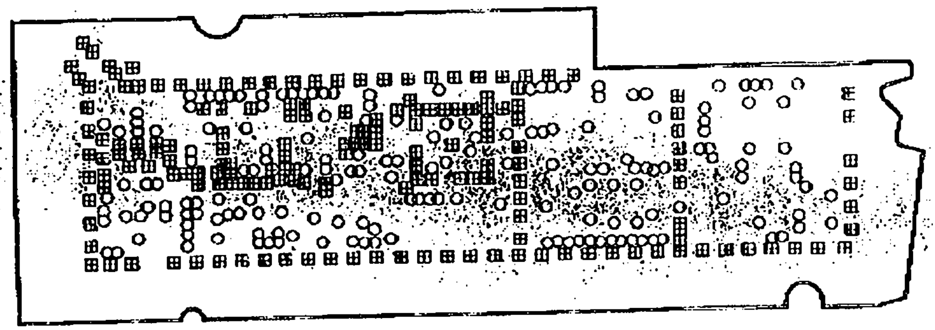
*SYMBOLS SHOWN ARE FOR LAYERS 1 THRU 4



HOLE CHART				
SYM	DIAMETER	QTY	PLATED	TOLERANCE
○	0.012	175	YES	+ .000 - .012
⊞	0.018	172	YES	+ .000 - .018

INTERMEC TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION 550 SECOND STREET S.E. CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA 52401	DRAWN BY: ROBERT COURTRIGHT DATE: 6/9/98	CHECKED BY: DATE:	SCALE: 2/1	BOARD NUMBER: 144-781-007	TITLE: FABRICATION DRAWING MICROLINK PHASE 1, REV 1	ASSEMBLY NUMBER: NA	REVISION: NA	SHEET 2 OF 4

DRAWING NUMBER: 144-781-007

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249

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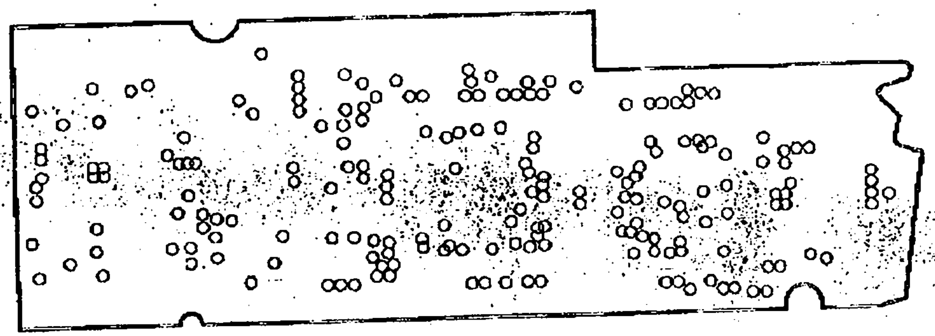
SYMBOLS SHOWN ARE FOR LAYERS 5 THRU 8



HOLE CHART				
SYM	DIAMETER	QTY	PLATED	TOLERANCE
o	0.012	197	YES	+.000 -.012

INTERMEC TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION 550 SECOND STREET S.E. CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA 52401	DRAWN BY: [illegible] DATE: 6/9/98	CHECKED BY: DATE:	SCALE: 2/1	BOARD NUMBER: 144-781-007	TITLE: FABRICATION DRAWING MICROLINK PHASE 1, REV 1	ASSEMBLY NUMBER: NA	REVISION: NA	SHEET 3 OF 4

DRAWING NUMBER: 144-781-007

Print File Created On: 6/24/98 AT 8:35AM

250

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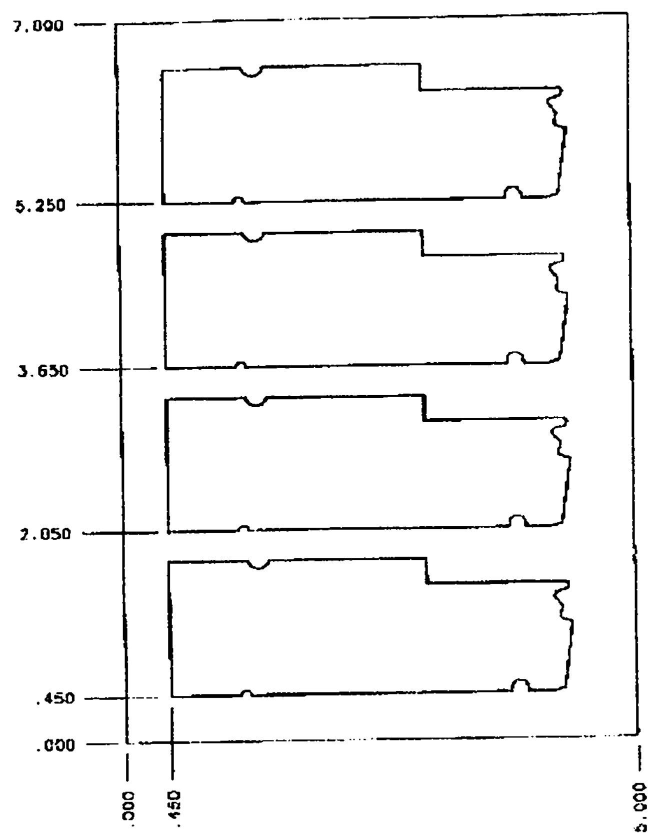
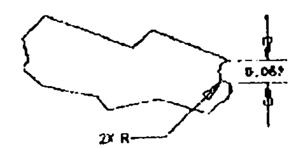


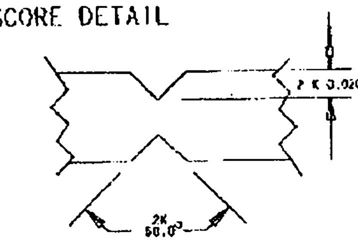
NOTES:

1. CONTOUR SCORE THREE EDGES SHOWN AT 60°, .020 TOP AND .020 BOTTOM, LEAVING .020 MIN IN MIDDLE.
2. ALL OUTER EDGES OF PANEL TO HAVE RADIUS OF 0.060"

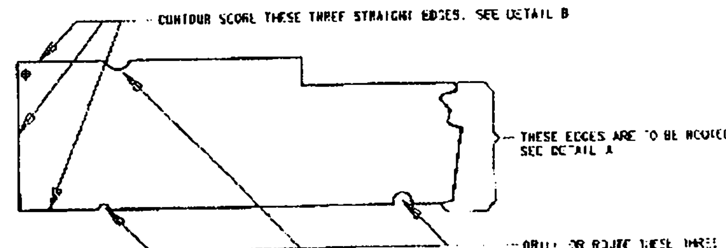


DETAIL A

SCORE DETAIL



DETAIL B



	INTERMEC TECHNOLOGIES CORPORATION 550 SECOND STREET S.E. CEDAR RAPIDS IOWA 52401	DRAWN BY: ROBERT COWNRIGHT DATE: 6/9/98	CHECKED BY: DATE:	SCALE: 1/1	BOARD NUMBER: 144-781-007	TITLE: FABRICATION DRAWING ASSEMBLY ARRAY FOR MICROLINK PHASE 1, REV 1	ASSEMBLY NUMBER: NA	REVISION NA	SHEET 4 OF 4

DRAWING NUMBER: 144-781-007

Plot file created on: 6/24/98 at 8:35AM

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APPENDIX I

Confidential Intermec- bom_224-194-PRE

COMPANY PART NO.	COUNT	DESCRIPTION	REFERENCE			
144-781-007	1	RAW PCB ULINK	NO_REF			
149-034-601	1	custom microlink-1, CUSTOM MICROLINK PHASE-1	U103			
212-064-102	1	H8 3048F, MICROLNK HD64F3048VF	U102			
301-397-154	1	vis res, 392(0603)	R13			
301-397-442	1	vis res, 392K(0603)	R117			
301-397-481	1	vis res, 1MEG(0603)	R116			
301-398-000	2	vis res, 0(0603)	L100	L101		
301-398-169	1	vis res, 10MEG(0603)	R118			
301-403-001	6	vis res, 10(0402)	R4 R113	R6 R114	R25	R100
301-403-018	7	vis res, 15(0402)	R9 R27	R10 R33	R21 R35	R22
301-403-034	1	vis res, 22.1(0402)	R26			
301-403-051	8	vis res, 33.2(0402)	R120 R124	R121 R125	R122 R128	R123 R133
301-403-066	2	vis res, 47.5(0402)	R19	R34		
301-403-081	2	vis res, 68.1(0402)	R15	R17		
301-403-085	1	vis res, 75(0402)	R20			
301-403-105	1	vis res, 121(0402)	R24			
301-403-114	1	vis res, 150(0402)	R16			
301-403-147	1	vis res, 332(0402)	R5			
301-403-169	1	vis res, 562(0402)	R115			
301-403-193	8	vis res, 1.00K(0402)	R1 R18	R2 R23	R3 R30	R14 R32
301-403-254	1	vis res, 4.32K(0402)	R104			
301-403-273	2	vis res, 6.80K(0402)	R7	R8		
301-403-289	10	vis res, 10.0K(0402)	R11 R109 R130	R36 R119 R131	R107 R126	R108 R129
301-403-354	1	vis res, 47.5K(0402)	R12			
301-403-385	8	vis res, 100K(0402)	R101 R111	R102 R112	R105 R127	R110 R132
302-386-007	1	pcap, 2.2uF	C32			

302-386-010	4	pcap, 4.7uF	C48 C52 C75 C107
302-387-009	1	pcap, 4.7uF	C118
302-409-221	1	cap, 39pF(0603)	C30
302-410-038	2	cap, 1000pF(0603)	C116 C129
302-410-154	1	cap, .022uF(0603)	C102
302-410-162	21	cap, .1uF(0603)	C21 C22 C72 C100 C101 C103 C104 C105 C106 C109 C110 C111 C112 C113 C117 C119 C120 C121 C124 C125 C130
302-417-001	1	cap, .5pF(0402)	C131
302-417-002	1	cap, 1pF(0402)	C13
302-417-006	5	cap, 2.2pF(0402)	C29 C38 C49 C73 C74
302-417-208	3	cap, 3.3pF(0402)	C1 C20 C56
302-417-209	3	cap, 3.9pF(0402)	C36 C79 C83
302-417-213	5	cap, 8.2pF(0402)	C51 C53 C55 C58 C84
302-417-316	43	cap, 15pF(0402)	C2 C3 C4 C5 C6 C7 C9 C10 C11 C12 C14 C17 C19 C23 C27 C31 C33 C34 C37 C39 C40 C42 C43 C44 C45 C47 C50 C54 C57 C60 C61 C76 C78 C80 C81 C87 C88 C89 C90 C91 C92 C94 C108
302-417-318	3	cap, 22pF(0402)	C85 C114 C115
302-417-320	1	cap, 33pF(0402)	C8
302-417-326	2	cap, 100pF(0402)	C25 C28
302-417-330	1	cap, 220pF(0402)	C77
302-418-149	2	cap, 8200pF(0402)	C16 C18
302-418-231	4	cap, 270pF(0402)	C67 C70 C127 C128
302-418-234	4	cap, 470pF(0402)	C46 C59 C64 C86
302-418-237	2	cap, 820pF(0402)	C24 C63
302-418-238	6	cap, 1000pF(0402)	C62 C71 C82 C122 C123 C126
302-418-244	1	cap, 3300pF(0402)	C15
302-418-350	2	cap, 0.01uF(0402)	C26 C69
303-092-500	2	diode, MMBD4148	CR100 CR103
303-130-501	2	varactor, MMBV3102L	CR101 CR102
304-223-501	1	pnp 2res, DTA143ZE	Q100
304-224-501	1	sw 6324, FDC6324L	Q101

304-225-501	1	amplifier 420, BGA420	U10			
309-123-524	1	inductor, 100nH(0603)	L11			
309-124-503	1	inductor, 1.5nH(0402)	L102			
309-124-507	4	inductor, 3.3nH(0402)	L2	L4	L5	L9
309-124-508	1	inductor, 3.9nH(0402)	L3			
309-124-515	3	inductor, 15nH(0402)	L1	L8	L10	
309-139-501	2	inductor, 150nH(0805)	L6	L13		
309-139-503	1	inductor, 330nH(0805)	L12			
309-380-519	1	inductor, 47nH(0603)	L7			
310-741-502	3	TC7SU04F, TC7SU04F	U100	U104	U105	
310-798-501	1	MC13155, MC13155D	U12			
311-747-005	1	CONNJ 12P, RECEPTACLE	J100			
312-116-501	1	crystal, 32.768KHZ	Y100			
312-118-501	1	crystal, 22.1184MHZ	Y101			
312-125-501	1	vco, PVS-2250A	OSC1			
333-118-503	1	reg 5205, MIC5205-3.3	U3			
333-118-505	1	reg 5205, MIC5205-3.6	U8			
333-136-502	1	reg 2987, LP2987IMM-3.3	REG1			
343-024-502	1	filter lowpas, 2450MHZ LTF3216LF2R5G	LC2			
343-026-501	1	filter bndpas3, 2.45GHZ B69812	LC1			
343-029-501	1	filter bndpas8, 110.6MHZ SAFC110	LC3			
350-006-501	2	amplifier lna, MGA87563	U4	U5		
350-039-501	3	UPG152TA, UPG152TA	U1	U2	U6	
350-065-501	1	AT24C01A, 128X8 EEPROM	U101			
350-070-501	1	mixer 91563, IAM-91563	U7			
350-072-501	1	LMX2326, LMX2326 3.0GHz	U9			
350-108-501	1	MAX987, MAX987EUK	U106			
653-351-001	1	radio shield, RADIO SHIELD	RS1			
806-876-001	1	label	NO_REF			
810-090-101	1	CONNP 1P, GND SPG CLIP	P1			

EOF

Claims:

1. A wireless communication system comprising:

a plurality of wireless devices, each wireless device including a radio, that together participate in a first wireless roaming network when within range of one another; and

at least two of the plurality of wireless devices, when moved out of range of the other of the plurality of wireless devices, automatically attempting to establish a second wireless roaming network to support communication between the at least two of the plurality of wireless devices.

2. The wireless communication system of claim 1 wherein at least one of the other of the plurality of wireless devices attempts to maintain operation of the first wireless roaming network.

3. The wireless communication system of claim 1 wherein at least one of the other of the plurality of wireless devices attempts to identify whether any of the plurality of wireless devices are not participating on the first wireless roaming network.

4. The wireless communication system of claim 3 wherein the at least one of the other of the plurality of wireless devices attempts to rescue any of the plurality of wireless devices that are not participating on the first wireless roaming network.

5. The wireless communication system of claim 4 wherein the radios of the plurality of wireless devices utilize frequency hopping transmission sequences, and the attempt to rescue involves visiting at least one frequency of the frequency hopping transmission sequences more often than the other frequencies of the frequency hopping transmission sequences.

6. The wireless communication system of claim 1 wherein any of the plurality of wireless devices that determine that they no longer participate on the first wireless roaming network attempt to reconnect to the first wireless local area network.

7. The wireless communication system of claim 6 wherein the radios of the plurality of wireless devices utilize frequency hopping transmission sequences, and the attempt to reconnect involves visiting at least one frequency of the frequency hopping transmission sequences at least more often than the other frequencies of the frequency hopping transmission sequences.

8. The wireless communication system of claim 1 wherein more than one of the plurality of wireless devices share beaconing responsibilities.

9. The wireless communication system of claim 8 wherein the beaconing responsibilities are not equally shared amongst the more than one of the plurality of wireless devices.

10. The wireless communication system of claim 8 wherein the beaconing responsibilities are managed in a round robin sequence.

11. The wireless communication system of claim 1 further comprising a higher power wireless link independent from the first and second wireless roaming networks, and at least one of the plurality of wireless devices communicates with the higher power wireless link.

12. The wireless communication system of claim 11 further comprising a wired network coupled to the first wireless roaming network via the at least one of the plurality of wireless devices using the higher power wireless link.

13. The wireless communication system of claim 1 wherein the at least two of the plurality of wireless devices rejoin the first wireless roaming network when moving within range of the others of the plurality of wireless devices.

14. The wireless communication system of claim 1 wherein one of the plurality of wireless devices comprises a portable terminal with a removable battery, and the wireless communication system supporting continued operation of the first wireless roaming network during replacement of the removable battery.

15. The wireless communication system of claim 1 wherein the plurality of wireless devices initiate operation of the first wireless roaming network through reduced power transmissions.

16. The wireless communication system of claim 15 wherein the plurality of wireless devices are placed in close proximity of one another to initiate operation of the first wireless roaming network.

17. The wireless communication system of claim 1 wherein the radios of the plurality of wireless devices each support a smart and a dumb interface.

18. A wireless communication system using frequency hopping protocol that uses a plurality of frequencies, the wireless communication system comprising:

a plurality of wireless devices, each wireless device including a wireless transceiver that uses each of the plurality of frequencies to communicate according to the frequency hopping protocol;

at least one of the plurality of wireless devices attempting to establish communication with one other of the plurality of wireless devices using a first subset of the plurality of frequencies;

the one other of the plurality of wireless devices using a second subset of the plurality of frequencies to facilitate the establishment of communication with the first of the plurality of wireless devices; and

each of the plurality of wireless devices that have established communication utilizing each of the plurality of frequencies to maintain communication.

19. The wireless communication system of claim 18, wherein the attempting to establish communication by the at least one of the plurality of wireless devices comprises a search and rescue operation.

20. The wireless communication system of claim 18, the first and second subsets of the plurality of frequencies each including at least one common frequency.

21. The wireless communication system of claim 18, further comprising:

the at least one of the plurality of wireless devices attempting to establish communication with the one other of the plurality of wireless devices using a third subset of the plurality of frequencies if the attempting to establish communication using the first subset of the plurality of frequencies proves unsuccessful.

22. The wireless communication system of claim 18, further comprising:

the one other of the plurality of wireless devices using a third subset of the plurality of frequencies to facilitate the establishment of communication with the at least one of the plurality of wireless devices if communication is not established using the second subset of the plurality of frequencies.

23. A wireless communication system using frequency hopping protocol that uses a plurality of frequencies, the wireless communication system comprising:

a plurality of wireless devices, each wireless device including a wireless transceiver that uses each of the plurality of frequencies to communicate according to the frequency hopping protocol;

a first of the plurality of wireless devices attempting to establish communication with a second of the plurality of wireless devices by sequentially transmitting on a first subset of the plurality of frequencies;

the second of the plurality of wireless devices attempting to receive on a second subset of the plurality of frequencies to facilitate the establishment of communication with the first of the plurality of wireless devices; and

the first and second subsets of the plurality of frequencies each including at least one common frequency.

24. The wireless communication system of claim 23, wherein the attempting to establish communication by the first of the plurality of wireless devices comprises a search and rescue operation.

25. The wireless communication system of claim 23, further comprising:

the first of the plurality of wireless devices attempting to establish communication with the second of the plurality of wireless devices using a third subset of the plurality of

frequencies if the attempting to establish communication using the first subset of the plurality of frequencies proves unsuccessful.

26. The wireless communication system of claim 23, further comprising:

the second of the plurality of wireless devices using a third subset of the plurality of frequencies to facilitate the establishment of communication with the first of the plurality of wireless devices if communication is not established using the second subset of the plurality of frequencies.

ABSTRACT

A low power wireless communication (personal LAN) system includes a plurality of wireless devices with each wireless device including a radio transceiver. The radio transceiver may take the form of an insertable card that fits within a slot in the wireless device. The plurality of wireless devices establishes a wireless network with at least two of the plurality of wireless devices share beaconing responsibilities to coordinate operation of the wireless network. The beaconing responsibilities may be shared on a round robin basis or may be shared according to the operating characteristics of the wireless devices with some wireless devices assuming greater beaconing responsibilities than other of the wireless devices. One of the plurality of wireless devices may separate from the wireless network to become a separated wireless device. In such case, at least one of the wireless devices attempts to reestablish communications with the separated wireless device. Further, the separated wireless device may also attempt to reestablish communication with the wireless network. At least two of the wireless devices may separate from the wireless network to form an alternate wireless network separate from the wireless network. In such case, the at least two wireless devices of the alternate network may rejoin the wireless network after the separation. The wireless devices may establish the wireless network when proximate to one another and operating at a lower power level while continuing operation at a higher power level. The wireless devices establish the wireless network when in a first proximity to one another and continue to communicate while in a second proximity to one another.

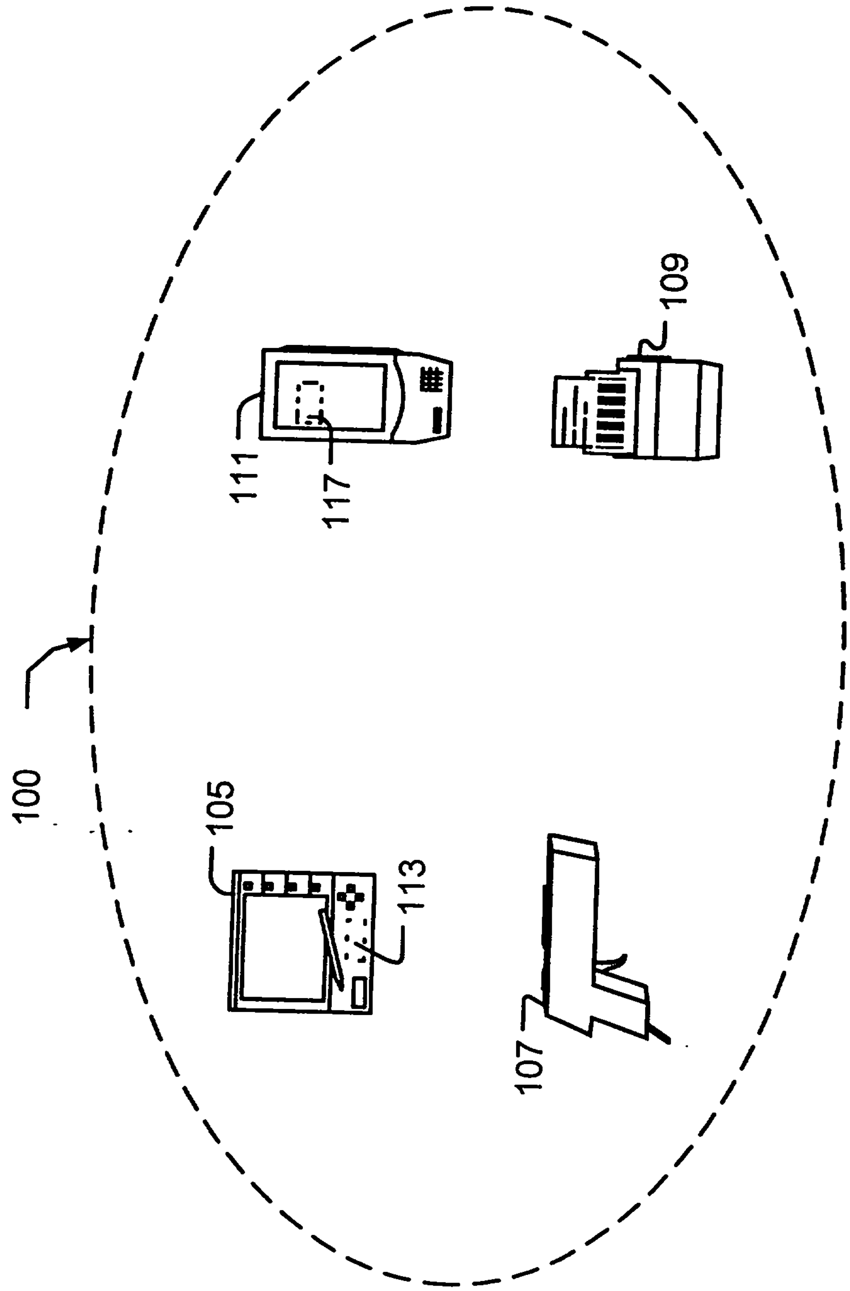

Fig. 1

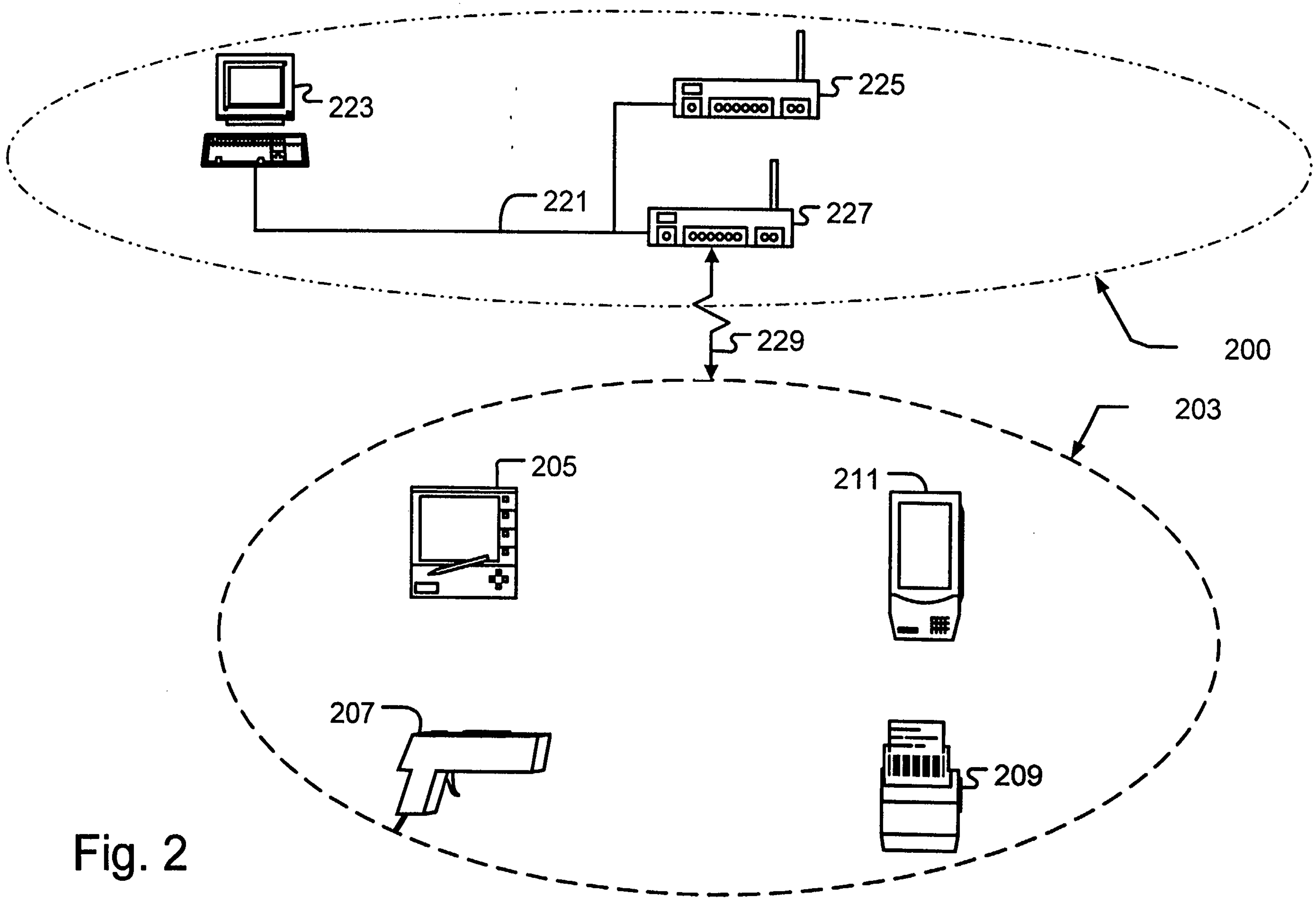

Fig. 2

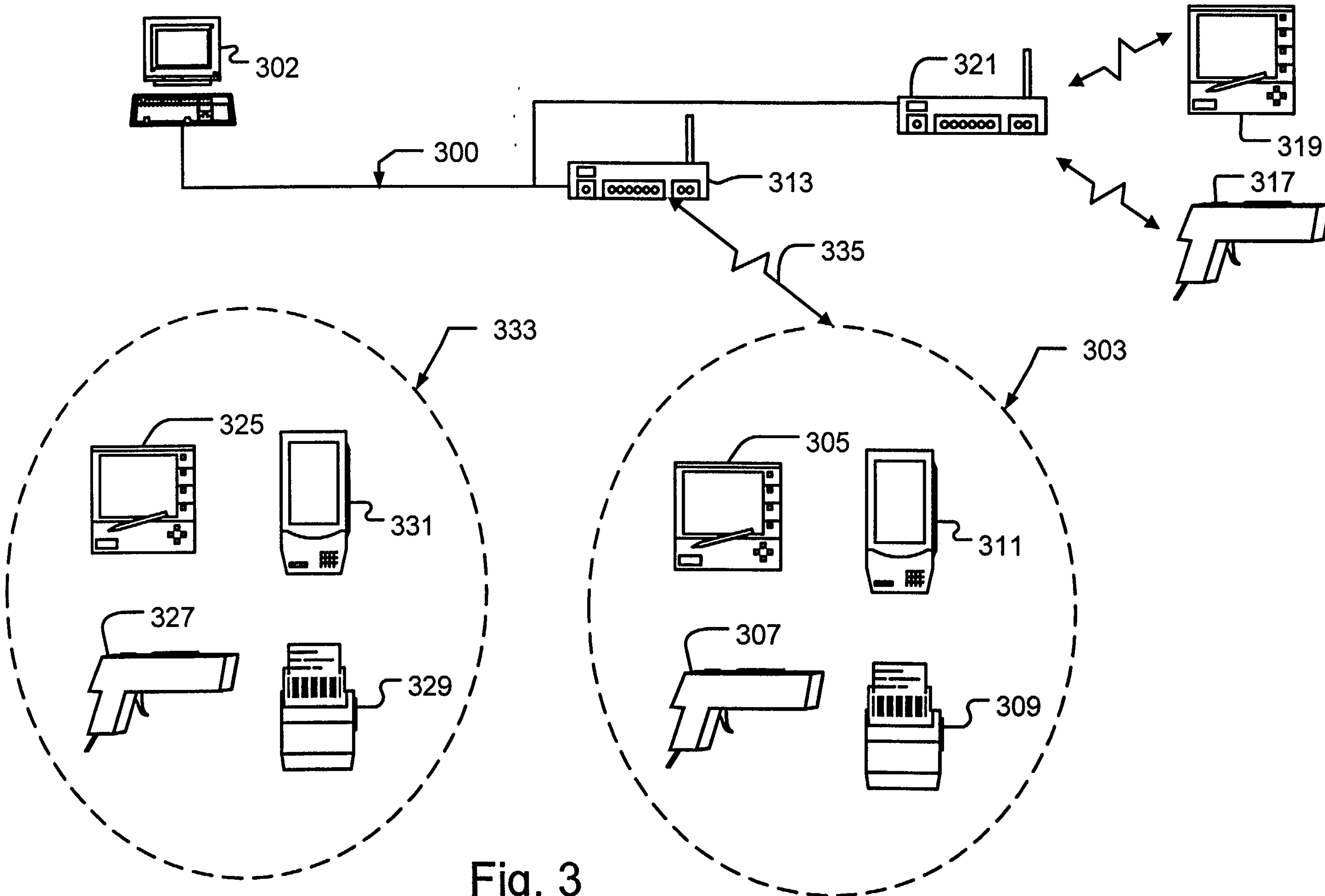
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Fig. 3

Fig. 4A

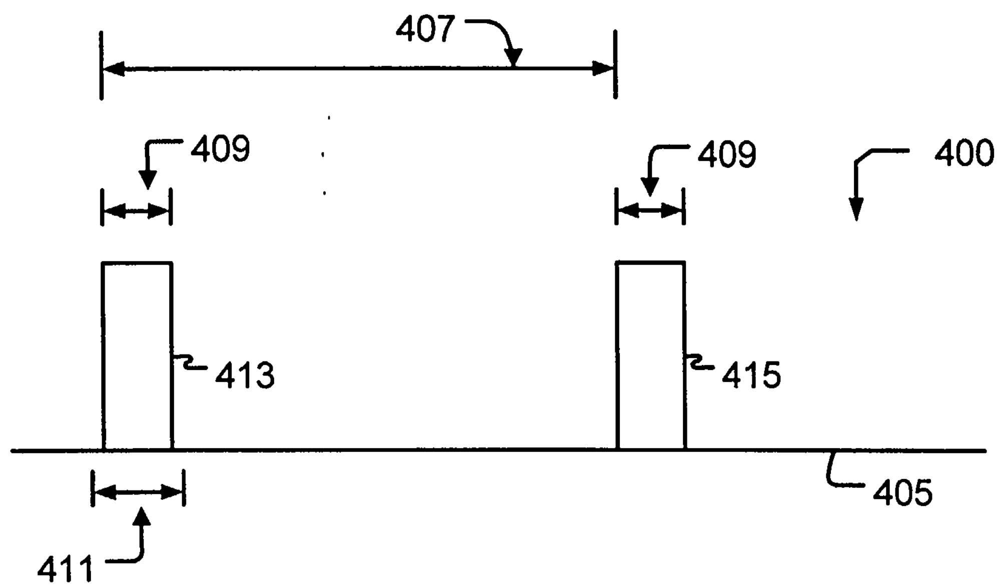
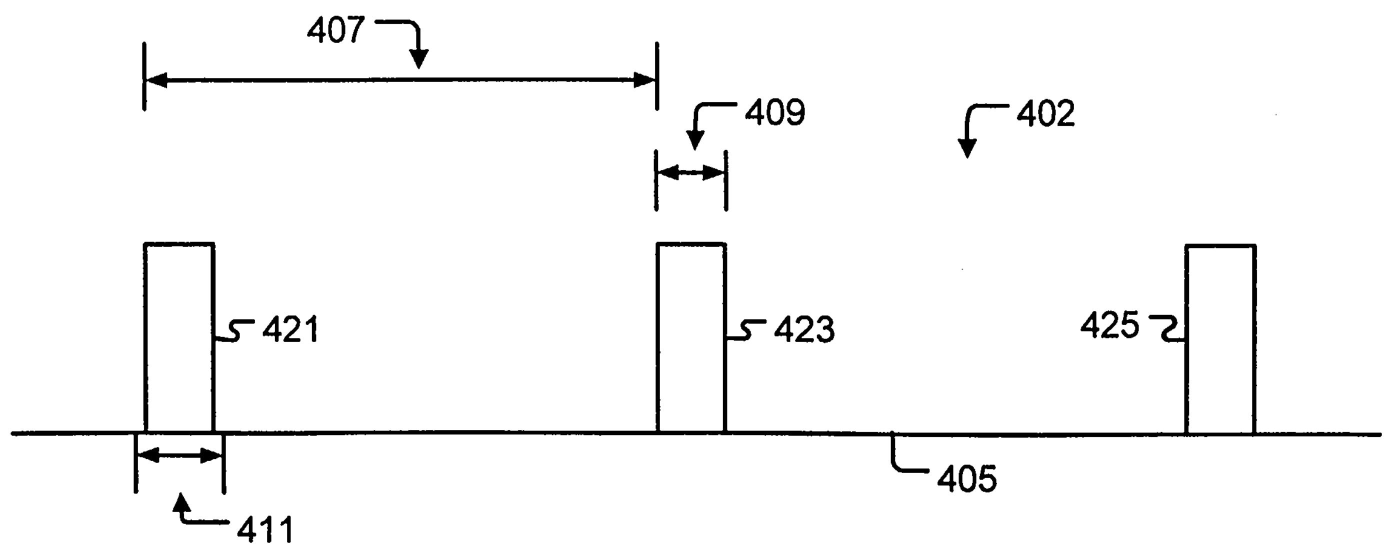


Fig. 4B



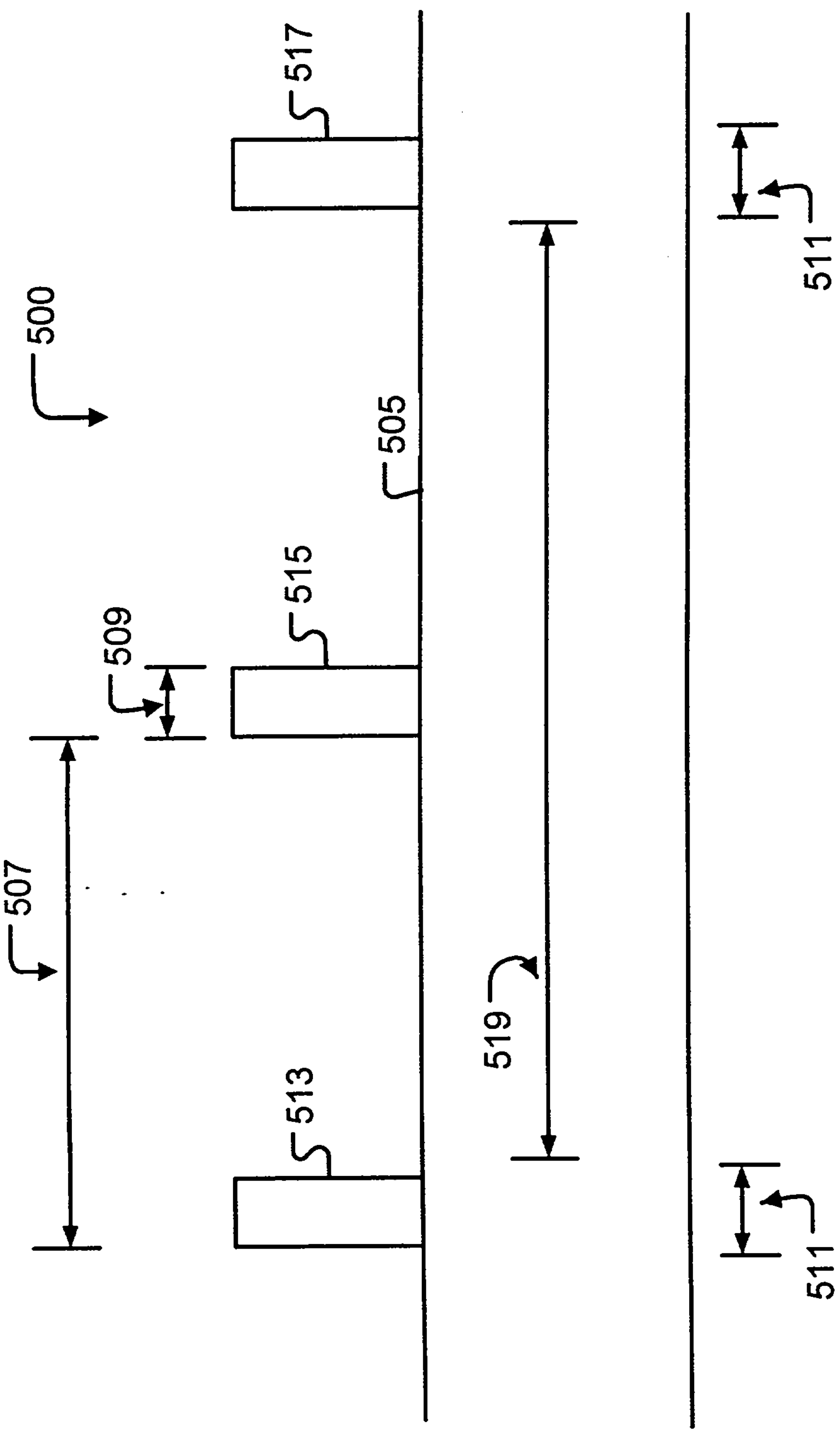


Fig. 5

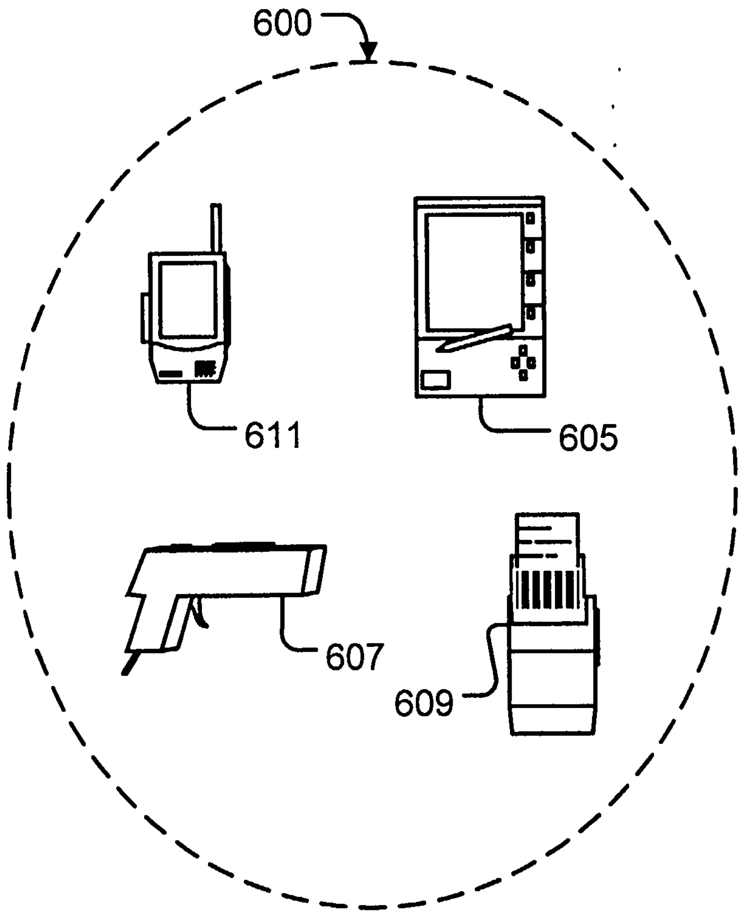


Fig. 6A

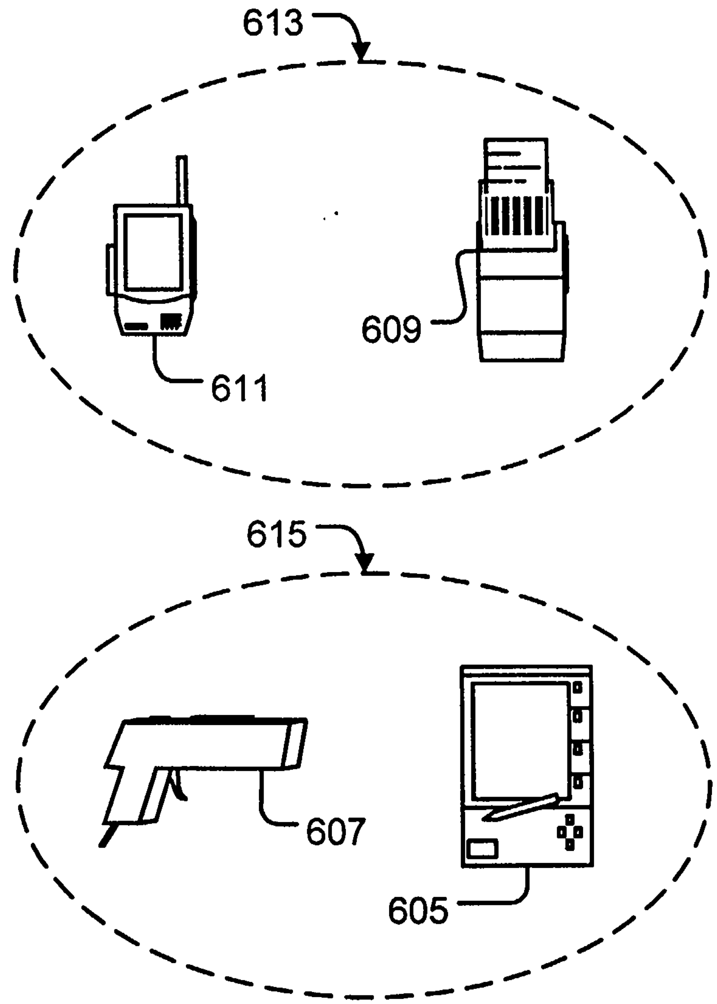


Fig. 6B

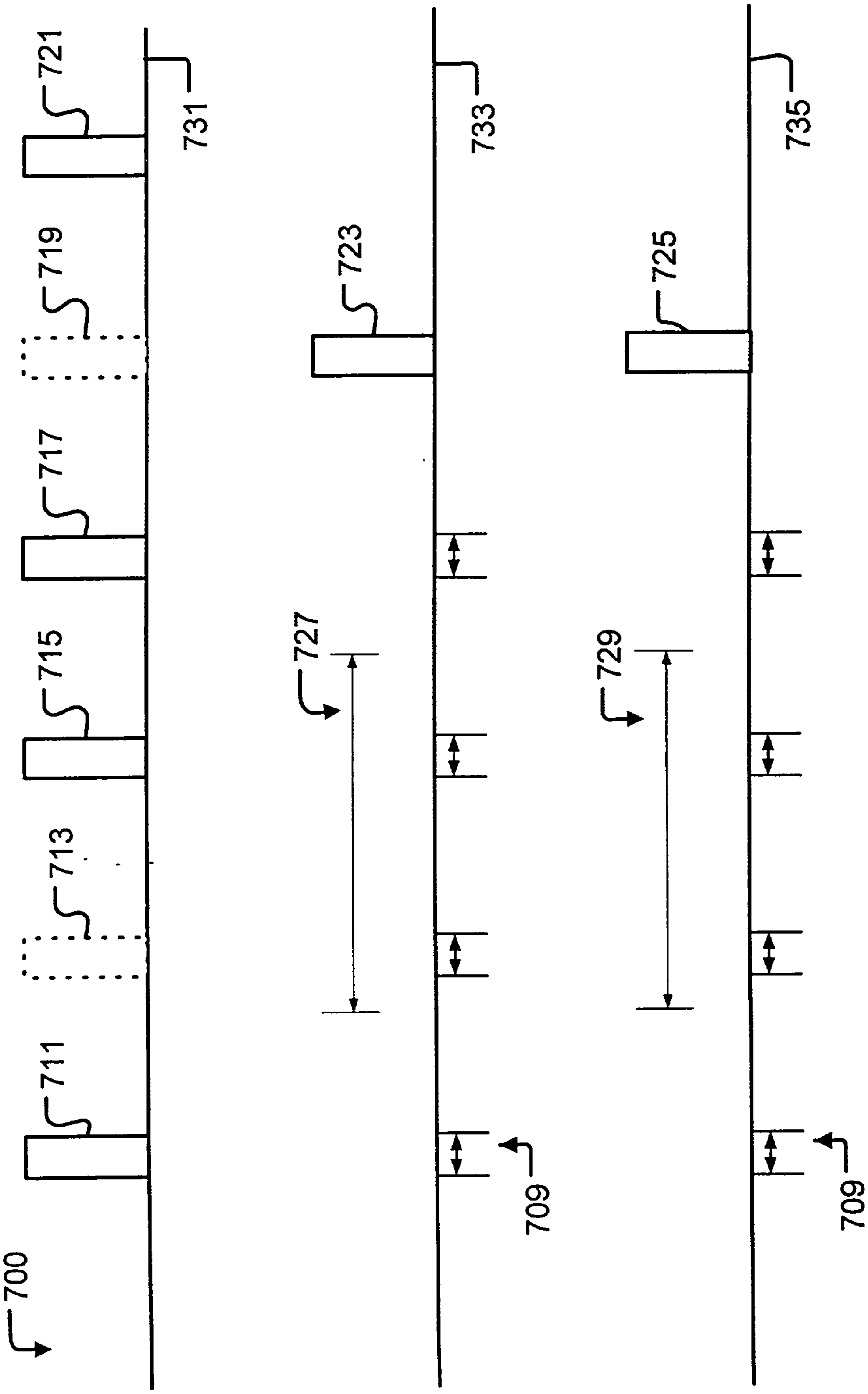


Fig. 7

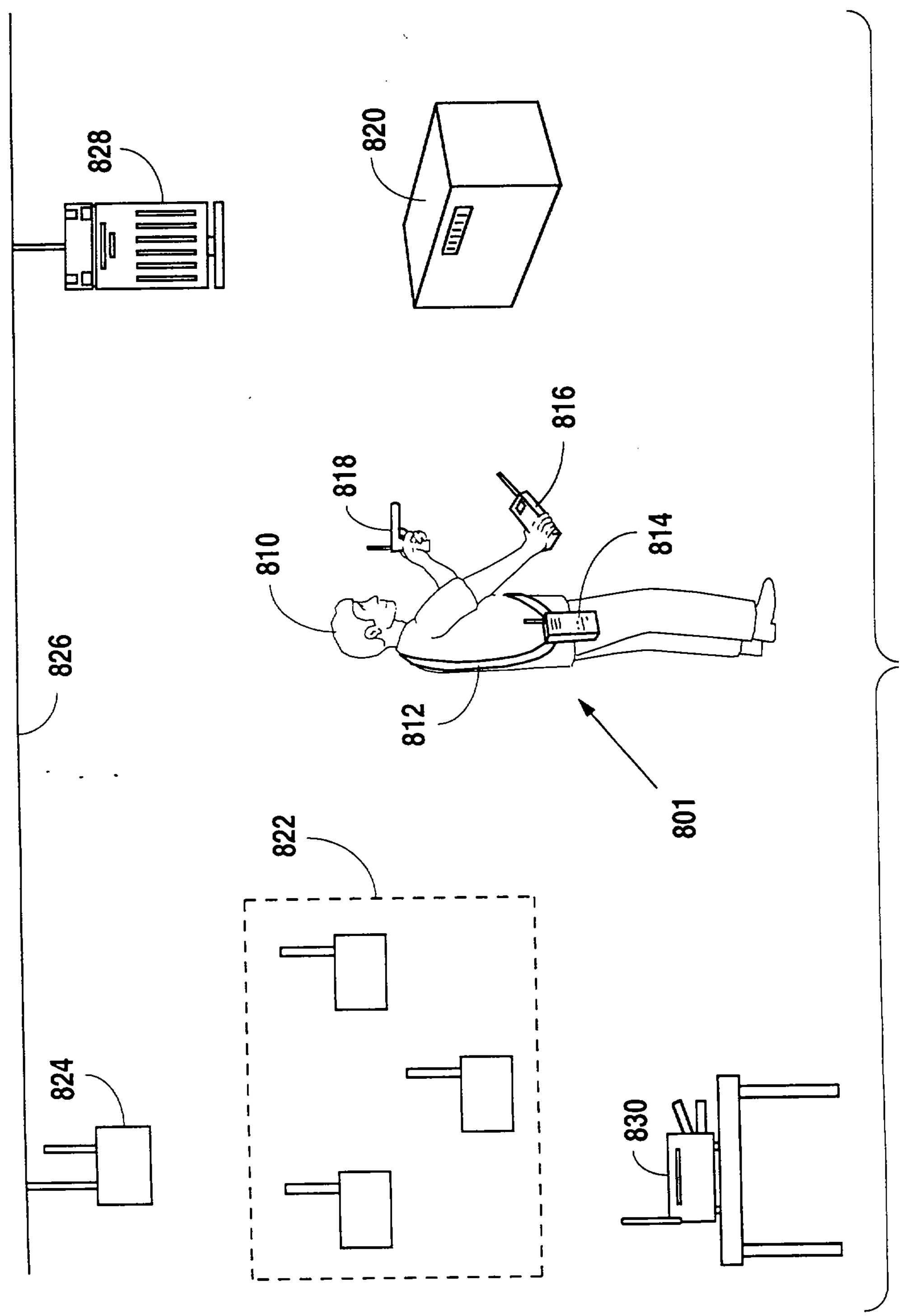


FIG. 8

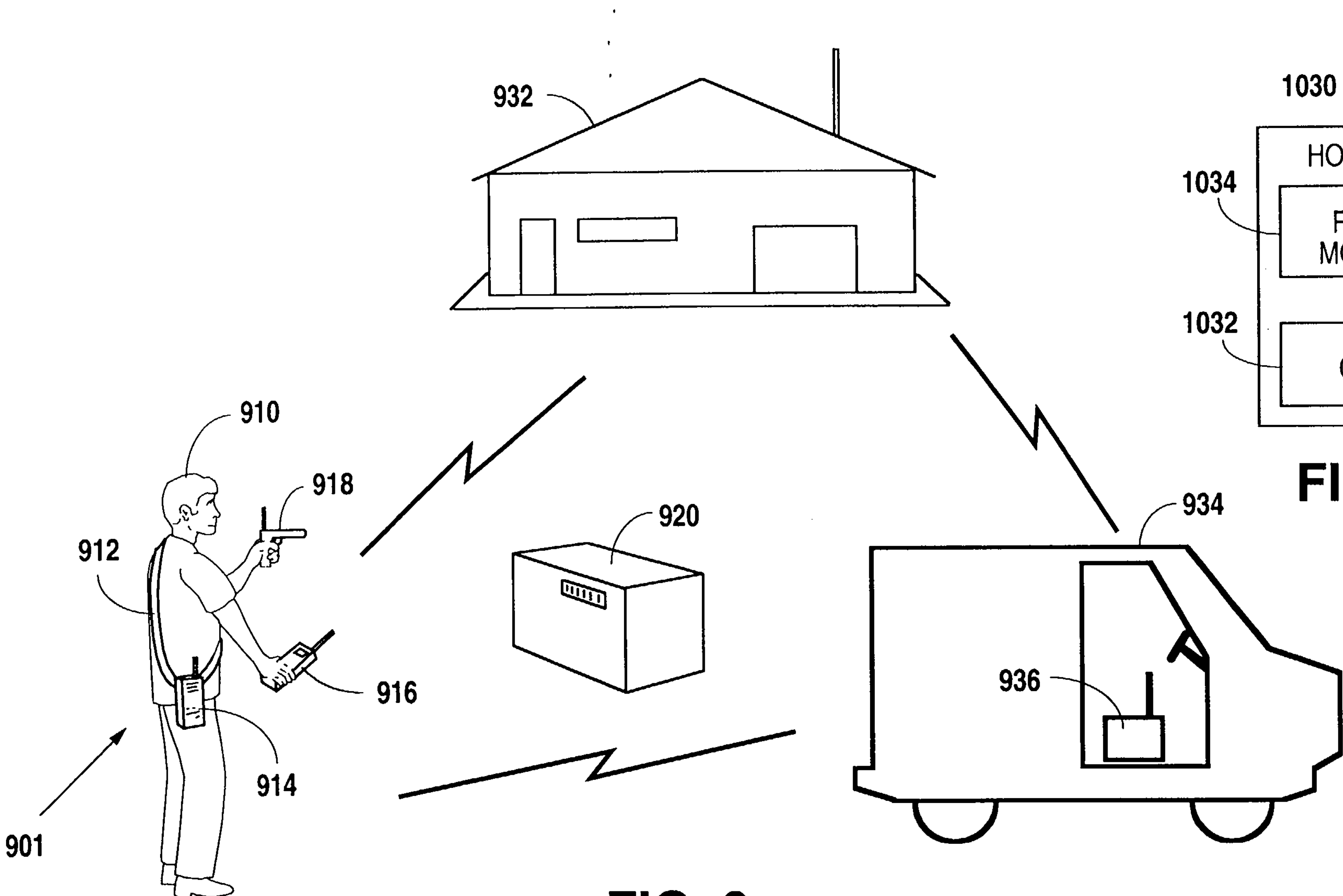

901
910
912
914
916
918
920
932
934
936

FIG. 9

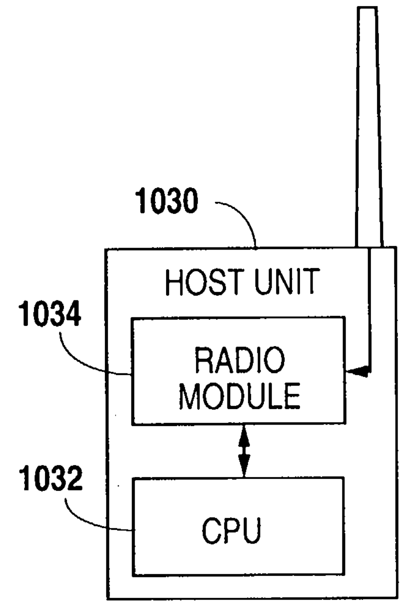

1030
HOST UNIT
1034
RADIO
MODULE
1032
CPU

FIG. 10

(Attorney Docket No. DN38307RX)

COMBINED DECLARATION FOR PATENT APPLICATION AND POWER OF ATTTORNEY

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship is as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventors (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

A LOW-POWER WIRELESS BEACONING NETWORK SUPPORTING PROXIMAL FORMATION, SEPARATION AND REFORMATION

the application of which is being filed herewith.

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the examination of this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56(a).

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, § 119 of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed.

Prior Foreign Application(s)		(NONE)	Priority Claimed
PCT/US98/02317	PCT	February 26, 1998	X Yes __ No
(Number)	(Country)	(Day/Month/Year/Filed)	

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, § 119(e) and/or § 120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose material information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56(a) which occurred between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

(Atty. Docket No. 38307P4 entitled A Low-Power Wireless Beaconing Network Supporting Proximal Formation, Separation And Reformation)

(Application)	07/17/98 (Filing Date)	PENDING (Status)
Ser. No. 60/080,700 (Application)	04/03/98 (Filing Date)	PENDING (Status)
Ser. No. 60/055,709 (Application)	08/14/97 (Filing Date)	PENDING (Status)
Ser. No. 60/036,895 (Application)	02/06/97 (Filing Date)	PENDING (Status)

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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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